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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 30, 1971/Asadha 9, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**Mr. Speaker** *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इधर के लोग भी हाथ जोड़ कर नमस्ते कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I would only wish to the House, not to the individuals. Please do not repeat it again. When I come and when I enter, I always do it like that. Don't do it again ; so bad.

Trade Talks between India and Nepal

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*812. SHRI N. S. BIST :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of the Prime Minister of Nepal indicating that trade talks between India and Nepal are in progress ; and

(b) if so, the present stage of these talks ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). We have seen the reports in the press of statement of the Prime Minister of Nepal about resumption of talks between the representatives of India and Nepal for concluding a new Treaty of Trade and Transit. The position about the conclusion of a new Treaty has already been explained in the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1006 answered on 2nd June, 1971.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या मन्त्री महोदय कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि सब सहूलियतें देने के बावजूद भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच व्यापार वार्ता सफल क्यों नहीं हो रही है, और क्या सरकार इसके महत्व को समझते हुए सरकारी लेवेल पर बात करने के बजाय मिनिस्टीरिअल लेवेल पर वार्ता करने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : कई बार मिनिस्टीरिअल लेवेल पर बात हो चुकी है, मैंने स्वयम् दो तीन बार बात की है। उनके भी व्यापार मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री आये हैं। दोनों से मेरी बात हुई है और हमारे विदेश मंत्री से भी हुई है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसा दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगली जुलाई में हम जो बात करने जा रहे हैं उसमें सफलता मिलेगी।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या सरकार वार्ता करते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रक्खेगी कि नेपाल को चीन से जो अनरेस्ट्रिक्टेड इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है उससे चीन का सामान हमारे देश में स्मगल हो रहा है ? उसकी रुकावट की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह तो ब्योरे की बात है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कई मामलों में हम लोगों के विचार में भेद है। तीसरे देश का सामान उनके देश में आ कर हमारे देश में आता है। हम उसको रोकने के लिए कहते हैं। जो बहुत से मतभेद हैं हमारे बीच में उन में से एक यह भी है कि तीसरे देश का जो माल है वह उनके देश में हो कर हमारे देश में न आए।

Appointment of a Lawyer to Assist the Proceedings of Netaji Enquiry Commission

*814. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of Members of the last and present Lok Sabha have written to the Prime Minister to appoins a lawyer to assist the proceedings of the Netaji Enquiry Commission ;

(b) whether a similar appeal was made before the Commission and the Commission favourably responded to it and forwarded the same to Government ;

(c) if so, the reason for not appointing a lawyer till now for assisting the procedings of the Commission on behalf of the public ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make such an appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On behalf of a National Committee for assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission, some Members of Parliament had suggested to the Prime Minister last year that a Senior and a Junior Counsel may be appointed at Government expense to assist the said Committee as well as the Commission. The advice of the Commission was sought on the suggestion. The Committee was of the view that while it could not recommend the appointment of Counsels to assist the said Committee, it would facilitate the task of the Commission to have a suitable Counsel appointed to assist the Commission. The Government agreed with the Commission and in consultation with the Commission a Senior Counsel was selected for appointment. However, the Counsel was otherwise busy and could not accompany the Commission on their recent tour abroad. The Commission have now been requested to advise whether they would still require the services of a Counsel.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sorry I could not go through the Statement. If you permit, I request him to read it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : With your permission, may I read it ? He says he has not read it.

MR. SPEAKER : The statement is laid on the Table. It was his duty to read it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You may kindly give me the privilege by asking him to read it.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your question. Do not set a precedent. When statements are laid on the Table, it is the Members' duty to read them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that the appointment of the Netaji Inquiry Commission to go into the mystery of the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been highly appreciated in the country, and in view of the fact that all relevant facts about Netaji may be effectively presented to the Commission and the same carefully tested and sifted and the whole set of facts may be presented before the Commission objectly to the satisfaction and the expectations of the people of this country, and thus help the proceeding of the Enquiry Commission, may I know whether the National Committee for assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission made a request for Justice Khosla to appoint a senior and a junior counsel to assist the proceedings of the Commission and whether the Chairman of the Commission agreed to the suggestion and made a recommendation to the Government for appointing such counsels and, if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is already there in the statement. He will read it for your benefit, but kindly do not do it again. It is your duty to have read the statement before putting the question.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will read it.

On behalf of a National Committee for assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission, some Member of Parliament had suggested to the Prime Minister last year that a

Senior and a Junior Counsel may be appointed at Government expense to assist the said Committee as well as the Commission. The advice of the Commission was sought on the suggestion. The Commission was of the view that while it could not recommend the appointment of Counsels to assist the said Committee, it would facilitate the task of the Commission to have a suitable Counsel appointed to assist the Commission. The Government agreed with the Commission and in consultation with the Commission, a Senior Counsel was selected for appointment. However, the Counsel was otherwise busy and could not accompany the Commission on their recent tour abroad. The Commission have now been requested to advise whether they would still require the services of a Counsel.

MR. SPEAKER : Does the reply fit in with the question ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes, Sir. May I know who is the Senior Counsel who has been appointed and why he did not accompany the Commission to Japan to help the Commission to find out the facts. May I also know whether the Government received in application on behalf of Mr. J. P. Mitter to serve as *amicus curiae* without charging any fees from Government and if so. why he has not been appointed ? Sir, Mr. Mitter is an outstanding Counsel and Government appointed him in the Kashmir case paying him Rs. 2000 as fees...

MR. SPEAKER : He gets lost in the question and we also get lost in the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have taken it upon yourself to pin down a particular member on every point. I am really sorry.

MR. SPEAKER : I wish you could be pinned down !

SHRI K. C. PANT : The name of the advocate is Bipin Behari Lal. The Commission left for Japan on 23rd March and returned on 27th April. As I said, the Counsel could not accompany the Commission. That is why we have asked the Commission whether they would still require the services of counsel. In this matter, we are guided by the advice of the Commission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the offer of Mr. J. P. Mitter to serve as *amicus curiae* ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have no information about it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In the statement it is said, "a senior counsel was selected for appointment". I want to know whether the actual appointment was made and if so, whether the counsel was made aware of the fact that he should be able to go to Japan and with that knowledge the appointment was made ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : According to the information with me, the name of Shri Bipin Behari Lal was recommended on the 20th March 1971. On the 27th March. as I said, the Commission left for Japan. So, the counsel could not accompany them.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My question was whether the appointment was actually made.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, we have asked them whether they still require the services of a counsel. From that it appear that he was not actually appointed; it was only agreed to. But since he could not accompany them, the Commission is being approached again on the matter.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : कमिशन की इच्छा से वकील नियुक्त किया गया था और सरकार भी उससे सहमत हो गई। वकील कमिशन के साथ जा नहीं सका। अब वकील से पूछा जाना चाहिए था कि वह क्यों नहीं जा सका लेकिन सरकार पूछ रही है आयोग से कि आपको जरूरत है या नहीं। वकील के न जा सकने के कारण सरकार बता सकेगी कि क्या थे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कमिशन से भी पूछा गया था कि जरूरत है या नहीं है। कमिशन ने

कहा कि कमेटी के लिये तो नहीं लेकिन अगर कमिशन के लिए हो सके तो काउंसेल को नियुक्त किया जाए। जैसा मैंने कहा काउंसेल से भी पूछा गया था। जब कमिशन ने एप्रूव किया, ला मिनिस्ट्री ने एप्रूव किया, उसके बाद काउंसेल को पूछा गया। लेकिन काउंसेल उनके साथ नहीं जा सका।

श्री बिक्रम चन्द महाजन : भारत में सिर्फ एक ही वकील था जिस को गवर्नमेंट ने एप्रोच किया ? क्या किसी और से भी पूछा गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले कहां चले गये थे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पहले एक दूसरे सीनियर वकील को सुप्रीम कोर्ट से छांटा गया था। यह तय हो गया था कि उनको इसमें नियुक्त किया जाए। लेकिन बाद में कमिशन ही ने बताया कि वह एक दूसरी इनक्वायरी में इसी सम्बन्ध में जो श्री शाह नवाज खां के अध्यक्षता में हुई थी, अपीयर हो चुके हैं। इस लिए उनके बारे में यह कहा गया कि यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि उनको इसमें रखा जाए।

Decline in India's Import Trade with Western Advanced Countries

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*817 SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share of advanced countries of the West in India's import trade has declined in recent years according to the study released by the World Trade Department of the Indian Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps being considered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A shift in our pattern of imports as well as greater diversification of sources of supply of our imports are responsible for this outcome. Substantial reductions in imports of foodgrains (mainly wheat) manufactured fertilizers, machinery excluding agricultural transport equipment and various other intermediate and finished products from developed western countries resulted in reducing their share in India's imports between 1967-68 and 1969-70. Increase in the production of foodgrains in the country enabled us to reduce our imports of wheat from USA and Canada during the period under review by 50%. To some extent there was a fall in the import demand for certain capital goods in the country due to the industrial recession. Reduction in imports of other items to a great extent reflects the progress made by India in import substitution. This type of structural change in the economy is a welcome development. India's growing economic relations with socialist countries have helped to diversify our sources of imports and to reduce our dependence on Western countries. The share of socialist countries in India's imports increased from 11 per cent in 1967-68 to 18 per cent in 1969-70.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like to know if there has been any fall in aided credit from Europe as a result of which our imports declined ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This is a question about import trade.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : It is a connected question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : If he wants to know about exports he should give notice of a separate question. Imports from West have declined mainly because of other factors which I have explained in the statement.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the overall decline in the volume in trade and whether it is due to the European Common Market ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Eurepean Common Market is not the main reason. Mainly the structure and pattern of our import has changed. From Africa and rupee-payment countries it has increased, especially in the case of raw materials. In the case of Western Europe it has gone down. The import of wheat from Canada and America has gone down considerably.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the hon. Minister give concrete figures about the deciine in imports from Western countries year-wise ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The import from West has declined from 67 percent in 1967-68 to 56 per cent in 1968-69 and 53 per cent in 1969-70.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : The hon. Minister has stated in the statement.

> "To some extent there was a fall in the import demand for certain capital goods in the country due to the industrial recession."

May I know whether there is a any decrease in production due to the decrease in the import of capital goods from foreign countries ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As the hon. Member knows, the recession is in the engineering industry. So, there has been less of imports of capital goods required by the engineering industry.

International News Agency

*818. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration of the possibility of starting and International News Agency with Asian participation and financial assistance from the UNESCO has been suggested by the Mass Communication Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with the UNESCO;

(b) whether Government have examined this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Covernment's attention has been drawn to a draft summary record of discussion at a meeting of the Mass Communication Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO where such a recommendation has been made. The approved record of this discussion has, however, not been communicated to Government yet.

(b) In the circumstances mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question, Government have had no occasion to examine the suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some time back the Government had proposed to set-up an independent news agency. If so, what has happened to that proposal.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The Government's decision is to promote and support a news agency but not to set-up a news agency of its own.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : In view of the fact that most of the world news agencies dominated by Western imperialish interests are giving distorted news about tte developing countries. I would like to know whether the Government of India feels it necessary to set-up an independent news agency ? If so, will the Government persue the matter ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHcA : The Government of India feels the necessity of supporting an Indian international news agency because the effective dissemintion of news from and to India is not to the extent which the Government desires.

श्री शशि भूषण : ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस में रायटर जैसी न्यूज एजेंसी क्या इंडिपेंडेंट है ? अगर वह सरकार से 99 परसेंट पैसा पा कर चल सकती है तो हमारे अपने देश में ऐसी न्यूज एजेंसी आप क्यों नहीं बना सकते हैं जो एशिया अफीका तथा दूसरे समाजवादी देशों की खबरें हमें दे सके और अपने देश की खबरें उन त

पहुँचा सके ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

श्री धर्म बीर सिंह : सरकार चाहती है कि ऐसी समाचार एजेंसी की स्थापना हो जो भारत से अफ्रीका, एशिया या लैटिन अमरीका के देशों को भारत से जाने वाले समाचार भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से और वहां से भारत आने वाले समाचार उन देशों के दृष्टिकोण से भेज सके। सरकार अपने तई इस प्रकार की समाचार एजेंसी बनाने का इरादा नहीं रखती है। लेकिन अगर इस तरह की कोई एजेंसी देश में बने तो उसको सरकार हर तरह की सहायता देगी।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: The Minister has said that the government does not desire to start but to promote and assist the news agency. I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to promote the international news agency after the recommendation of various newspaper organisations ?

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह : न्यूजपेपर आर्गेनाइजेशंज की तरफ से ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन का ज्ञान नहीं है **(इंटरप्शंज)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : May I add to the reply given by my colleague that Government is aware of the necessity of such an international news agency and also Government has examined this point and some study has been made in this respect.

Export of Cashew Kernels

*819. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cashew kernels exports from Kerala to foreign countries have decreased during the year 1970-71 as against 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the export of cashew kernels ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Statewise export figures are not available. As regards overall exports from India during 1969-70 and 1970-71 they stand at Rs. 57.42 crores and Rs. 52.03 crores respectively.

(b) Less off take by the USSR.

(c) The market has since considerably improved. Efforts are being made to develop new markets. S.T.C. has also been asked to take up exports to non-traditional destinations.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : In his reply the Minister had said that steps are being taken to develop new markets. What all steps have so far been taken to develop markets other than the principal buyers, the USSR and the USA ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are trying to persuade the USSR to buy their usual quota under the trade agreement. Apart from that, we are trying to develop new markets in Canada, Japan and Hong Kong. Over and above this, Western European markets have since been studied recently by a senior official of this Ministry from the point of view of undertaking promotion measures there.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : In view of the fact that our export mainly depends on the import of raw nuts and also in view of the fact that we have to face keen competition from the cashew growing countries, such as Mozambique and Brazil, do Government propose to set up indigenous production of raw nuts in our country itself ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Yes, Sir ; the hon. Member is very correct in saying that we are now dependent for more than 70 per cent of our processing on import of raw materials from Kenya, Tanzania and other East African countries. In view of our overdependence for raw material on foreign countries, we have an ambitious programme for cashew plantation. Already, the Kerala Government has pushed through a cashew

plantation scheme and this has been highly successful. Beyond this, at present there is a scheme to utilise forest and waste lands in Orissa, Mysore and Goa for cashew plantations.

Mr. SPEAKER : The questions and replies are in consultation, I think.

Stress on Irrigation after Mid-Term Appraisal of Fourth Plan

*821. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reorientation of the Fourth Plan after the mid-term appraisal is expected to lay a much greater stress on irrigation ; and

(b) if so, whether any physical target in this respect has heen indicated to the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Until the work on the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which have been taken in hand, is complete, it will not be possible to say anything in this matter at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA ; May I know whether there is any idea to give it a major priority in the new scheme of orientation ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : While having the reappraisal of the Fourth Plan emphasis shall beon such schemes which are production-oriented and also job-oriented, Minor and medium irrigation schemes being production-oriented and job-oriented, naturally, there would be a lot of emphasis on them while the reappraisal of the Plan is being undertaken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the fact of regional imbalance in this respect would also be kept in mind ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The fact of regional imbalance is always kept in mind but the House is aware that it is ultimately the State Plans and it is for the State Governments to decide the priorities. However, it shall be the endeavour of the Planning Commission to bring to the notice of the State Governments these imbalances and to ractify them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are hearing of this reappraisal of Fourth Plan for a long time. We would like to know by what date they are going to complete the reappraisal of the draft Fourth Plan and whether they are going to seek some more allotment so far as medium and minor irrigation projects are concerned.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : We have already started the work of reappraisal. The Planning Commission has been consulting the various experts, technologists, scientists, political experts and whosoever is concerned with planning. Similarly, we shall be consulting the Chief Minister and the respective ministers of the State Governments. This process will naturally require some time. But I can say that within the three months to come this work of reappraisal should be complete.

So for as the second part of the question is concerned. it cannot be said at this stage what would be the allocations. But, naturally, having regard to the massive challenges we are facing today, we shall have to find out how we can re-moblise our resources and how we can meet the challenges.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't want any bonus allowance ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन का काम अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सब राज्यों में कुछ जिले पिछड़े हुए माने गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन ज़िलों के विकास के लिए चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें और अन्य विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं ; यदि हां, तो कौन से।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have brought to the notice of the House that all

allocations are made according to the guidelines laid down by the National Development Council which consists of Chief Ministers and, in that formula, care has been taken of the backward areas and to see how these regional imbalances are bought to an end.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि भारत में कृषि-योग्य भूमि के केवल 25 प्रतिशत भाग को सिंचाई मिलती है और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 33 प्रतिशत भूमि को सिंचाई देने की सिंचाई मंत्रालय की योजना है, क्या सरकार इस बात का खयाल रखेगी कि मेजर, मीडियम और माइनर इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स के लिये, जो तीनों जाब-ओरियेंटिड योजनायें हैं, पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि भूमि की सिंचाई के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हो और साथ ही लोगों को काम मिल सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल प्लान के री-एप्रेज़ल के बारे में है, न कि डिटेल्ज़ के बारे में।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : यह प्रश्न इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में प्लान के री-एप्रेज़ल के बारे में है। इसी लिए मैंने इरिगेशन के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It shall be our endeavour to see that job-oriented schemes are given priority.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the experience that major irrigation projects have not solved our problems, the Government is taking any measures to concentrate on minor irrigation schemes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The country needs major and minor and also medium type of schemes. It all depends on the local conditions. But it is true that in order to achieve better productivity without any gestation period, minor irrigation should be given more emphasis.

Textile Mills taken over by State and Central Government Agencies

*827. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cotton textile mills taken over by the State and Central Government agencies during the last one year, how many of them are working at present and their working results ;

(b) the number of mills under examination and by what time they will be reopened; and

(c) the steps taken to stop further closure of mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the last one year, the management of eight cotton Textile Mills has been taken over by the Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The respective State Textile Corporation has been appointed as Authorised Controller in respect of six mills, while the National Textile Corporation has been appointed as Authorised Controller of two mills. Out of these eight mills, five mills are working.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the closed mills. The affairs of six such mills are being investigated and Investigation Committees reports in respect of 8 mills are under examination. It is very difficult to state as to when these mills will re-start working.

(c) A working group under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, National Textile Corporation is examining the question of modernisation of sick cotton textile mills.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the statement, eight mills have been taken out of which five mills have started working. Three mills have not started working. May I know from the hon. Minister the names of these three mills which not started

working and what are the reasons for the same and when they will start working.

Then, in part (b) of the statement, it has been said that an Investigation Committee has been set up for sick mills to be taken over. May I know the names of these mills? Has the Investigation Committee submitted its report ? What are the difficulties in re-starting these mills ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The three mills are : Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore and Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd., Delhi. Certain cases are pending in the High Courts. There is correspondence with the State Governments as regards financial investment.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Have these Investigations Committees submitted their recommendations ? What are the names of the mills and when were their recommendations made ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have earlier answered this question in this House. We have also taken over 28 mills and in respect of 4 or 5 mills Investigations Committees have been appointed and three of them are on the point of completion of their report and two have not started their work. One is in Maharashtra and the other in Gujarat.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : My second supplementary is : What is he the policy of the Government ? When the mills close down, then Investigations Committees are appointed and action is taken. Now, I want to know whether the Government would consider taking over the management as soon as they find that the mill is in difficulty or is likely to close down so that the workers may not be thrown out of employment and there is no loss of production.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am glad that Mr Damani has got some sympathy for workers. The main point is this....

SHRI PILOO MODY : That must be your monopoly.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have to take over the mill from the management. Only two days ago there was a dispute between me and Gujarat Government about taking over the Jupiter Mills. The difficulty has come from the management say that their headquarters is in Ahmedabad. Therefore, unless the Gujarat Government agrees, we cannot take over the mill. The main difficulty is about the management. We have appointed the Investigation Committee to go into the assets and liabilities of the mills. We cannot take over the mills which are not of any use.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does the Government propose to stick to its old practice of taking over the sick mills, modernise them, rationalise them and when their potentialities of profitability increase, then hand them over back to the private-owners ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : At present, it is the intention of the present Act but I am thinking over the matter whether it is desirable to do so.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know the total amount of money spent so far on the mills which have been taken over ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I would require notice, Sir.

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के इदौर की मिलों में मालवा मिल और कल्याण मिल के प्रबन्धकों ने भी राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह मिलें चलाने में असमर्थ हैं और इन मिलों को वह ले कर अपने माध्यम से चलाएं ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This question is about the mills which are already taken over. The other one you take it as a suggestion and not a question.

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : अभी बम्बई का उन्होंने बताया। इसीलिए मैंने प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में पूछा है।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं तो मालवा मिल का प्रश्न

मेरे समक्ष है और हम उसकी जांच कराना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Sir, the Vakil Jehangir Mills of Ahmedabad is closed for the last six months and so many representations have been forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Minister also. May I know from the hon Minister as to what is the decision of the Government to run these mills of Ahmedabad ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This was before the High Court and the High Court has recently given the decision. Now, we have decided to hand it over to the Co-operatives and if the Co-operatives come forward, we shall help them also financially through the Industrial Finance Corporation.

चौथी योजना का पुनरीक्षित प्रारूप

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*828. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री सी० जनार्दनन :

क्या **योजना** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का पुनरीक्षित प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्रारूप पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पूर्व सरकार का विचार संसद में उस पर चर्चा कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं। बहरहाल चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). मूल्यांकन प्रपत्र तैयार हो जाने पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा और उनके द्वारा अनुमोदित हो जाने के बाद सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का पुनरीक्षित प्रारूप तैयार करने की आवश्यकता का अनुभव सरकार ने कब किया, सरकार उसके किन किन मुद्दों में परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती है और इस काम में सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have already replied that this will take about three months. Planning is a continuous process. Having regard to our commitments to the people whatever action is required shall have to be taken. That is why the Fourth Plan is being reappraised.

MR. SPEAKER : It should have been linked with the previous question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार का इरादा जिसकी घोषणा बार बार की गई है संसद के इस अधिवेशन में फोर्थ प्लान के री-अप्रेजल पर विचार करवाने का है या नहीं है ? अगर नहीं है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This session is not likely to go beyond three months. It is not possible to bring the document on reappraisal of the Plan before this Session of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अगर आप चाहें तो सेशन बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का जवाब तो देना चाहिए। आप खुद जानते हैं कि कई बार वादा कर चुके हैं कि इस पर बहस होगी और इस तरह बराबर इस को यह टालते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There has been no discussion on the Fourth Five-year plan in this House. So, would the Government try to see that the Fourth Five-year Plan is being discussed before its re-appraisal is discussed in this House ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There is already a Motion in this House which was

referred to our Ministry. We have given our consent that it should be taken up for discussion during this session so that we shall get fresh ideas from hon. Members which should be useful for a proper re-appraisal of the Fourth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : There have been already so many questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : For relief and food of the Bangla Desh refugees, as per the note circulated by Rehabilitation Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : All roads go to that !

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About three thousand crores are required, but so far only Rs. 30 crores have been received from the foreign countries. I want to know whether as a result of the additional burden regarding food and relief relating to Bangla Desh refugees, our Plan will be reappraised and re-drafted. If not, we want to know how this provision will me met.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : At the time of the reappraisal the difficult situation created by the influx of refugees will no doubt be taken into consideration.

1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान जिन भारतीय नागरिकों की सम्पत्ति जब्त की गई थी उनको मुम्रावजा

*829. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन भारतीय नागरिकों को अब तक कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है जिनकी सम्पत्ति 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में जब्त कर ली गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको मुआवजे में कितनी कितनी राशि दी गई तथा किस किस तिथि को मुआवजा दिया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of India have decided to give *ad-hoc* exgratia grants to Indian Nationals and Indian Companies whose properties had been seized by the Governmment of Pakistan during Indo-Pakistan Conflict of September, 1965. Full details of the claims duly supported by documentary evidence have been called for from the parties concerned. The payments will be made as and when the verification of the claims is completed.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 1965 से आज तक आप ने किसी को भी कम्पेन्सेशन दिया या नहीं दिया ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने उत्तर दिया कि हाल ही में कार्यकारिणी का फैसला हुआ था कि किस तरह से दिया जाय। लगभग 6 हजार दावेदार हैं और उनकी मांग करीब करीब 109 करोड़ के लगभग है। हम लोग उसकी जांच करवा रहे हैं और जो पाकिस्तान सरकार या उन के नागरिकों की सम्पत्ति इस देश में है उसका मिलान करके और सारी बातें देखकर देने की बात होगी ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जांच करने का आधार क्या है और आप के कम्पेन्सेशन देने का क्या आधार होगा ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : उनको डाकूमेंट देने होंगे, पूरी तफसील देनी होगी। फिर कस्टोडियन के पास वह जायेगा। उसकी जांच होगी इसी साल तक उसकी अवधि है जब तक कि वह अपनी दरख्वास्त दे दें।

श्री एन० एन० पांडेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि अब उनको कितना समय लगेगा इस सारे मामले को डिस्पोज आफ करने में ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह अभी तो कहना कठिन है। जब दरख्वास्त देंगे तो देखा जायेगा।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस में दो बातें कही गई हैं—109 करोड़

रुपये के दावे हैं और पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति का मिलान करने के बाद दिया जायेगा। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति का तखमीना किया गया है ? यदि किया गया है, तो कितनी है ? 6-7 वर्ष हो गये हैं, बहुत से दावेदार मर गए होगें, उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : इस बारे में मैरिट पर जाना होगा, अलग अलग दरख्वास्तें हैं, देखना होगा कि कौन उनके उत्तराधिकारी हैं, उसके बाद फैसला करना होगा। जहां तक पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति का सवाल है, उसका मूल्यांकन किया है, हमारे दावे 109 करोड़ रुपये के हैं, उसके मुकाबले वह 40-50 के भीतर ही रह जाती है, तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति बहुत कम है।

Introduction of Commercials on Television

*831. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to introducing commercials on Television ;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ; and

(c) when this is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (b). Do not arise.

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी : क्या इस काम को किसी कामर्शल-एजेन्सी को देने का निश्चय हुआ है, अगर हुआ है तो क्या किसी फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन के साथ हुआ है ? अगर फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन के साथ हुआ है तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह चुके हैं "नो सर", तब यह इसमें से कैसे निकलेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY : When they say 'No', they really mean 'Yes.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : That may be applicable only to the hon. Member.

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी : क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिये, ऐसे ही नहीं हुआ।

Purchase of Indian Films by Finland

*832. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Finland has offered to buy Indian films for exhibition through her television net-work ;

(b) if so, the total number of films to be purchased :

(c) the cost of films ; and

(d) the mode of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Ten films have been selected by the Finnish Broadcasting Company/ TV, Helsinki, for exhibiting on its TV network in Finland.

(c) and (d). US $1300 for each film will be paid for first telecasting and US $650 for the second telecasting and the payment will be made in free foreign exchange through the normal banking channels.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : From the statement it appears that the films have only been selected. My question is whether they have been bought.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have said already that ten films have been bought by the Finnish Broadcasting Company/TV, at the rate of US $1300 for each film for first telecasting and US $650 for the second telecasting. We have given them ten films, and some of them are in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : Out of the ten films bought, may I know whether there is any Telegu film ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am sorry, there is none this year.

मध्य प्रदेश-राजस्थान सीमा विवाद

*833. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिवानी मण्डी (राजस्थान) के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच कोई सीमा विवाद है ; और

(ख) इस विवाद को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि प्रश्न नहीं उठता, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कई व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों ने, वहां के नागरिकों ने, यहां तक कि वहां की नगरपालिका ने कई प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं कि वहां पर सीमा-विवाद है और उसको हल करने के लिये आप को मध्यस्थता करनी चाहिए ? क्योंकि सीमा क्षेत्र अदला-बदली या क्षेत्र परिवर्तन केन्द्र सरकार का विषय है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने दोनों राज्य सरकारों से पूछा था कि क्या भिवानी मण्डी के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच में कोई सीमा-विवाद है, लेकिन दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने कहा है कि नहीं है ।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : आप ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह सही हो सकता है, लेकिन मैंने अभी प्रश्न पूछा था—क्या आपके पास कोई इस प्रकार के पत्र वहां के प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों की तरफ से, वहां के नागरिकों की तरफ से, नगरपालिका की तरफ से प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें कहा गया है कि वहां पर इस प्रकार का विवाद है ? और बिना सीमा क्षेत्र परिवर्तन किये तक नहीं हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ही पूछ सकती है ।

Inflated Telephone Bills

*834. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone subscribers are receiving inflated telephone bills in Delhi and some other places ;

(b) whether complaints lodged in this connection are not viewed seriously ;

(c) whether Government would take steps against such telephone bills racket ; and

(d) whether Government are considering measures how this could be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Some subscribers have made complaints to the effect that their bills are inflated.

(b) Every complaint for excessive billing is thoroughly examined.

(c) and (d). Government is seized of the problem and is taking appropriate steps against such malpractices.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The hon. Minister has stated that some complaints

have been made. I would like to know whether all the complaints have been investigated, and if so, the findings of the investigations and whether any punishment has been given to anyone.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In a number of cases, the finding is that the bills alleged to be inflated are not inflated, but correct bills, but in a few cases where they have been found to be inflated, appropriate remissions have been given by the authority concerned.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about punishment ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Is it a fact that a few days back a telephone lineman was arrested in Delhi as involved in this telephone racket ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Three persons have been arrested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is the Minister aware that in the case of inflated bills which we or others receive, we have to telephone many times to the authority concerned and tell them about the inflated bill ? That itself inflates the bill. Will steps be taken not to charge those calls made in connection with enquiry about inflated bills ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am sorry I cannot oblige Shri Banerjee the way he wants. When a bill is alleged to be inflated, due enquiry is made with referenec to the various periods, the nature of the bill, previous bills, other technical things such as testing of the meter etc. Unless the department is satisfied by genuine reasons that the bill has been inflated, no remission can possibly be made.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But is the customer satisfied ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the second time this question has come in the House.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I make 18 calls but receive a bill for 1800 !

Setting up of an Organisation to eradicate Wagon Breaking and Pilferage of Railway Goods

*836. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has sought the help of her Ministry to set up an organisation to eradicate wagon—breaking and pilferage of Railway goods from the yards and elsewhere ; and

(b) if so, whether any practical step has been taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. However. the Ministry of Railways have sought the assistance of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Grih Mantralaya) in combating the growing incidence of crime on the Railways particularly in the Eastern region of the country.

(b) The steps taken for this purpose include the following :

(i) The Government of West Bengal have agreed to render all possible assistance including the provision of more armed patrols to work in close liaison with the Railway Police.

(ii) Some Units of the Central Reserve Police have also been placed at the disposal of the Supdt. Railway Police, Howarah to supplement his strength and some more if needed, will be provided for the protection of vital railway installations as also for better security of the yards and open lines.

(iii) The Government of West Bengal have also undertaken a Scheme of patrolling of the tracks etc. to prevent theft of overhead high tension electric lines.

(iv) They have also strengthened their staff for better collection of intelligence about crime and criminals on Railways.

(v) The Government of West Bengal are taking action against receivers of stolen property and criminals involved in the theft of railway property.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is a well known fact that in all this theft and pilferage a section of railway employees is invariably involved. Has Government any scheme or proposal to associate the railway trade unions in the attempt to see that wagon-breaking, pilferage and other things do not take place ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Government would certainly welcome the co-operation of the trade unions in this task.

DR. RANEN SEN : Government have to take the initiative. Have they any scheme for this ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is really the concern of the Railway Ministry. Here I can only answer the question on behalf of the Home Ministry to the extent that the Railway Ministry have sought our assistance. Even so, as I said, Government would welcome the co-operation of the trade unions.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that the operation of inter-State criminal gangs is involved in this wagon-breaking, pilferage and destruction, has it been thought necessary by the Government of India or the Home Ministry to make a sort of inter-locking of the activities of the State police departments also ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As a first step, as I said in the statement also, better intelligence is to be collected, and with the intelligence being available, wherever the ramifications of these activities are found, action will have to be taken. I have already indicated that action against receivers of stolen property and criminals involved is being undertaken by the Government of West Bengal. If we find ramifications in any other State, most certainly we shall take action there also.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे यार्डों में चोरी को रोका जा सके उसके लिए सामाजिक संगठनों ने और जनता ने सरकार को सुझाव दिये थे तो उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने कुछ कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : क्या सुझाव दिये थे वह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, शायद रेलवे मंत्रालय को दिये हों, लेकिन जहां तक इसमें जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त हो सकता है और जहां तक गांवों में जनता का यह सहयोग प्राप्त हो सकता है कि अगर कोई चोरी करते देखा जाये ओवरहैड ट्रांसमिशन वायर की तो उसकी खबर पुलिस को दें तो उसका स्वागत है और हमें आशा है कि ऐसा सहयोग मिलेगा ।

Renewal of Indo-U.A.R. Trade Agreement

*838. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Sunday Standard* dated the 13th June, 1971 saying that the Indo-U. A. R. trade is in doldrums and there is no sign of renewal of the agreement ;

(b) the impediments in the renewal of the agreement ; and

(c) the extent to which our foreign exchange earning is likely to be affected in case of agreement is not renewed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Government have taken note of the Press Report.

(b) and (c). The total trade between India and U.A.R. is of the order of Rs. 75 to 80 crores per annum. Some difficulties are bound to emerge in such a large volume of trade. These are usually resolved by negotiations to mutual satisfaction. Such negotiations are being conducted with the Government of U.A.R. and it is premature to forecast the final outcome at the present stage of negotiations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Out of this Rs. 70—Rs. 80 crores of total trade with the U.A.R., how much is accounted for by imports and much by exports.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our export to UAR is much bigger compared to our import from UAR. It is mainly because we only import cotton from the UAR while we

export a large number of items, and till today the technical credit outstanding is an amount of Rs. 13 crores.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What are the major items of export from this country which are affected by the present situation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our exports are not being affected because a new agreement has to be arrived at some time in July. We are having discussions, and with them. Officials have not yet finished the discussion, and ministerial discussion is to follow. The main items of our export to UAR are largely tea, jute manufactures and engineering goods. I do not think anything will be affected. We have to sort out the question of payment. They are in financial difficulties, and they say that it will not be possible for them to make payment straightaway according to the present arrangements. We will have to evolve some kind of formula. But we have our own difficulties and we cannot agree to the formula suggested by them. Therefore, after discussion alone we will be in a position to say what the outcome will be.

Import of U. S. Films through American Motion Pictures Association

*840. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether U.S. films are being imported into the country through the American Motion Pictures Association ;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement with the Association ;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange involued in the import of U. S. films during the last three years and the amount of profit to the Association during the same period ;

(d) whether the period of agreement entered into with this Association is going to be completed in the recent future ; and

(e) whether Government propose to import such fiims through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation instead of the American Motion Pictures Association and, if so, the particulars of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present agreement with Motion Pictures Export Association of America which came into effect on 1. 7. 1968 expires on 30. 5. 71. In terms of the agreement, member companies of Motion Pictures Export Association of America, Inc., Bombay, are allowed to import feature films on a quota of 50% of the basic year.

(ii) All earnings of the films imported are held under blocked accounts in India out of which an amount up to Rs. 25 lakhs is allowed to be remited by all companies together per annum. The balance amount is to be utilised for purchase, renting of Indian films, production and co-production in India, travel expenses uf business executives, charges for processing in bond in India, building purchase, leasing and renovating of motion picture theatres in India, printing and other expenses on publicity etc.

(iii) Import of one short for each print of feature film is also permitted. 50% of the footage of shorts as imported is to be adjusted against the quota of Motion Pictures Export Association of America.

(c) No payment is made for import or purchase of the films under the agreement. The total amount of collections on exhibition of American films and amount remitted during the last three years is as under:—

Year (July-June)	Amount Collected	'Value in Rs. lakhs Amount Remitted.
1967-68	3,12	10
1968-69	2,27	38
1969-70	2,91	25

(d) The present agreement expires on 30th June, 1971.

(e) The policy relating to the import of films in general and from USA in particu-/ is under review. Although under the memorandum of Association IMPEC can undertake import of Films, this Corporation was set up primarily to develop export of Indian films.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अमरीकी पिक्चर्स यहां दिखाई जाती हैं उनसे कितना लाभ अमरीकन कम्पनियां यहां से ले जाती हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश से भी आप कोई पिक्चर्स वहां भेजते हैं और उस से कोई लाभ होता? अगर नहीं होता है तो जो अपने देश में एजेन्सी बना रखी है राष्ट्रीय जो बाहर से पिक्चर्स को मंगाये और भेजे उस को यह काम क्यों नहीं दे देते हैं बनिस्बत इसके कि आप अमरीकन कम्पनी को लाखों रुपए का प्राफिट इस देश से बाहर ले जाने दें?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : हमारी फिल्में भी वे लेते हैं और हम भी उनकी फिल्में लेते हैं। हाल में हमने देखा है कि जो फिल्में उनके यहां से आती है वह सही ढंग की नहीं होती है और लेने से पहले उनकी छानबीन होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक फाइनेंशियल, आर्थिक बात का सम्बन्ध है, हम उनसे ज्यादा ही लेते हैं बनिस्वत उसके जो उनके पास हम भेजते हैं। जहां तक इमपा और पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, दस प्रतिशत केवल हम बाहर भेजते हैं और बाकी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जरिये जाती हैं और अमरीका के प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग भी लेते हैं और हम यह देख रहे हैं क्या यह नहीं हो सकता कि जो इण्डियन फिल्म्स कारपोरेशन है उसके जरिये से इस चीज को कराया जाये लेकिन बात यह उठती है कि अमरीका में जो लोग हैं उनके पास कोई कारपोरेशन या असोसिएशन है नहीं, प्राइवेट लोग ही लेते हैं तो यह दिक्कत हमारे सामने है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में हमारी बात हुई है कि क्या यह सुविधाजनक नहीं होगा कि स्टेट की लेविल पर इस चीज को करें, पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेकिन इसमें दिक्कत मालूम होती है, शायद अमरीका के लोग तैयार नहीं होंगे।

श्री शशिभूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीकन मोशन पिक्चर्स असोसिएशन तकरीबन 40 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हम से ले जाता है भले ही हमें बहुत थोड़ा मिलता हो और कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि उन पिक्चर्स को हम देखें और अपना पैसा बाहर भेजें...(**व्यवधान**) और जब हम खुद अपनी राष्ट्रीय एजेन्सी से मंगा सकते हैं और आपका एग्रीमेंट भी समाप्त हो रहा है...(**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न बिल्कुल सीधा है क्योंकि इसमें हमारे देश की मुद्रा का सवाल है जोकि विदेश को विला वजह जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे देश की मुद्रा विदेशी कम्पनी ले जाती है उसको हमारी देशी राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी क्यों न ले इस का क्या कारण है? हमारा जो एग्रीमेंट था वह खत्म होने वाला है, आप उनसे कोई नया एग्रीमेंट मत कीजिये।...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow long introductions, If you want to make a speech, you can make it on the demands for grants of the concerned Ministry.

श्री शशि भूषण : यह बहुत वैलीड क्वैश्चन है अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे देश का मेहनत का पैसा वाहर जा रहा है उसको हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी क्यों न ले यह प्रश्न है (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को बताया कि हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि अमरीका के लोग उसके जरिए देने को तैयार हैं या नहीं और हससे भी लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं क्योंकि जो व्यापार होता है वह टू वे ट्राफिक है, दोनों

की तरफ की बात होती है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने बताया, हम देख रहे हैं कि कितनी उन की फिल्में हम लें और किस कीमत पर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीकन फिल्में जो आती हैं वह काफी अश्लील होती हैं और बहुत भद्देपन से दिखाई जाती हैं इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर क्या आप कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहते हैं? दूसरे जो हमारे यहां की फिल्में हैं उनका उन देशों में काफी प्रचार और प्रसार हो इसके लिए आप कौन से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि इस देश में अधिक पैसा आ सके।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : हम एक समिति बना रहे हैं जो देखेगी कि किस तरह की फिल्में इस देश में आनी चाहिए। और जो हमारी फिल्में वहां जाती हैं, माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जहां 40 लाख रुपया हम पहले कमाते थे अब हमने चार करोड़ रुपया अपनी फिल्मों को बाहर भेज कर कमाया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Free Trade Zone in Goa

*811. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a free trade zone is proposed to be get up in Goa ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which, in terms of volume and value the proposed free trade zone is likely to help the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) suggestion have been received from various sources by the Government for the setting up of Free Trade Zones at various Ports in India including Goa. Government consider that it might be advantageous to watch the progress of the Free Trade Zone at Kandla for some more time before setting up other Free Trade Zones.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ban on Import of Rubber

*813. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to stop the imports of rubber from other countries by cancelling the import licences ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No licences for import of natural rubber were issued during 1970-71. Only import of special purposes synthetic rubber which are not manufactured in India is, however, being allowed.

(b) Production and consumption of rubber is reviewed from time to time and decision regarding imports taken.

Editorial and other Comments Published in May 1971 Issue of 'Mother India' *Re* : Events in Baugla Desh

*815. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Editorial entitled "Pakistani Butchers and Hindu Goats" and other comments on events in Bangla Desh contained in the May, 1971 issue of the Mother India, edited and published by Dr. Baburao Patel from Bombay ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being examined whether the editorial is actionable under the law. By

an Order under section of the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969 the periodical has been prohibited for a period of two months from publishing any writing on the subject of Bangla Desh or the problem of refugees from East Bengal.

Decline in Export of Marine Products

*816. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of marine products from India have declined this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this step fall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Trade and Payment Agreement

*820. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have signed a Five Year Trade and Payment Agreement for 1971-75 ;

(b) if so, its main features and the industrial products which India is going to export ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (THRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A fresh Long Term Trade Agreement for five years from 1971 to 1975 was concluded between the Government of India and the Government of USSR on 26th December, 1970 in New Delhi. The Trade Agreement, copies of which have been supplied to the Parliament Library, contain a list of products which India is going to export to USSR.

India's exports to Soviet Union during 1971 are showing an increase of approximately 15% as compared with the preceding year and it is hoped that about the same level of increase will be maintained during the next four years.

Decline in Export of Hessian to U.S.A.

*822. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hessian export to the U.S.A. has been sharply declining the last three years ;

(b) if so, the comparative fall in the Hessian exports to the U.S.A. during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the loss suffered as a result thereof and steps contemplated by Government to step up the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Expo ts of Hessians from India to the U.S.A. declined as indicated below :

(Figures in '000' Tonnes)

Year	Decline in exports as compared to immediately preceding year
1967-68	5.4
1968-69	30.3
1969-70	32.3

Exports of hessians to U.S.A. fell by 68,000 tonnes during this three year period.

The decline in exports has been due to the following reasons :—

(i) competition from Pakistan where exporters get Bonus Vouchers ;

(ii) competition from synthetics and bulk handling ;

(iii) steep decline in consumption of hessians in the U.S.A.

(iv) fall in production of hessians in India on account of shortage of raw material, labour troubles etc.

All possible steps are being taken to step up exports of jute goods (including hessians). A good jute and mesta crop is expected in 1971-72 season. Production is also being stepped in the jute industry. The prospects for exports are good in 1971-72.

Harassment of Downtrodden People and Deterioration in Law and order Situation in Punjab

*823. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that law and order situation in Punjab is deteriorating day by day.

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding unnecessary harassment to the downtrodden section in general and Harijans in particular by the Akali Party supporters and the Police for not supporting the Akali Party candidates during the mid-term Lok Sabha Elections ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) While it is not correct that the situation is deteriorating day by day, Government are aware that in certain respects law and order in Punjab requires more serious attention.

(b) Some complaints were received in this behalf.

(c) The complaints were forwarded to the State Government for inquiry and appropriate action under the law. The action actually taken is being ascertained from the State Government.

Planning Minister's Discussion with Scientists

*824. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had called a meeting of the Scientists on the 5th and 12th June, 1971 for discussion on planning ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Yes, Sir. Meetings were held by the Planning Commission on the 5th and 12th June, with two different Panels of Scientists and Technologists.

(b) The Scientists and Technologists made some useful suggestions in regard to drawing up a plan for science and technology for the next decade which will be closely related to an integrated with the socio economic objectives of the Plan. They also made some suggestions with a view to meet present problems including that of unemployment of uneducated. These suggestions will be taken into consideration, in making a reappraisal of the plan.

Setting up of Asian Institute of Advertising

*825. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5049 on the 17th December 1970 regarding the Seventh Asian Advertising Congress and state whether any steps have been taken by member countries including India to set up an Asian Institute of Advertising ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The Seventh Advertising Congress which was sponsored by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Languages Newspaper Association, the Advertising Agencies Association of India and the Master Printers' Federation of India appointed a sub-committee to prepare a scheme for a proposed Asian Institute of Advertising. The sub-committee has not yet met, but is expected to do so shortly.

Arrest of two Pak Nationals and an Indian for Carrying away Defence Documents in Amritsar

*826. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Pakistani nationals and one Indian national were arrested recently while trying to carry away some defence documents in Amritsar ; and

(b) if so, whether a full investigation has been made to unearth the gang operating on the Punjab border who are busy in passing on defence secrets to the enemy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DFPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Two Pakistanis and an Indian were arrested in Amritsar district on 25th April 1971 while trying to cross over to Pakistan. Some incriminating documents were recovered from them.

(b) The investigation of the case is in progress.

Collaboration of Indian Technicians in setting up of a Satellite for TV Programme

*830. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on 2nd June, 1971 regarding T.V. Programme through satellite and state :

(a) whether it has been found feasible to put the satellite within the effective operational view of India with the parabolic antenna pointed towards the centre of India :

(b) the extent of cost to be borne by the Government of India ; and

(c) whether Indian technicians would also collaborate in the project ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY. MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India will bear the cost of ground segment, including community T. V. Sets, transmit and receive earth stations and programming centres for the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). This is estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The full responsibility for programming and the ground segment of the experiment will be Indian. Indians are also associated with the NASA units responsible for the building of the spacecraft.

Disturbances in Mysore over Presentration of Mahajan Commission Report in Parliament

*835. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale destruction of property including Posts and Telegraphs offices. Railways and other Central Government offices, took place in Mysore after the presentation of the Mahajan Commission Report in Parliament ; and

(b) if so, the total amount of loss due to these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the available information the damage to Central Government property in incidents of violence in Mysore State in the latter half of December, 1970 was of the order of Rs. 1,11,200.

Production of Natural Rubber

*837. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate with regard to the production of natural rubber this year ;

(b) if so, how much of it can be utilized for export purposes ; and

(c) what would be the import content of natural rubber this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The estimated production of natural rubber for 1971-72 is 1,00,000 tonnes. It is too early to estimate likely exports. However possibilities of exports are being explored.

(c) Import of natural rubber will not be allowed.

Investigation into Availability of Potassium Chlorites in West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala

*839. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation was authorised to conduct in-

vestigation into the sources with regard to easy availability of potassium chlorites and other raw materials of explosive bombs in West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation and the persons who stock such materials ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to hold such an investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In the context of the large scale use of illicity manufactured bombs and explosives by anti-social and other extremist elements in certain parts of the country, a team of senior police officers in conjunction with the Bureau of Police Research and Development and the Central Bureau of Investigation have been continuously engaged in study of this problem—including that of the illicit manufacture, sale, possession etc. of arms, ammunition and explosives. In the light of the findings, as and when made, suitable remedial and preventive measures are taken to eliminate loopholes in the arrangements for the production, sale and distribution of these items—including explosive substances.

Conference of Chief Secretaries of States on Unemployment

3455. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of conference of Chief Secretaries of States, Union Territories and Secretaries of Government of India held in June, 1970, on the problems of unemployment and training programmes ;

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted by Union Government and time by which they are expected to be implemented ;

(c) the recommendations/decisions in connection with industrialisation of industrially backward districts of Sangrur and Bhatinda in Punjab State ; and

(d) the central assistance in these cases offered to the Punjab Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A conference of Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories was held on 26th and 27th June, 1970, at New Delhi. The Conference discussed various measures including training Schemes to tackle the problem of unemployment. It was agreed that high priority would be given to the implementation of these schemes. A list of the main schemes, which were discussed. is enclosed. Implementation of these schemes has commenced during 1970-71 and will continue through the Fourth Plan period.

(c) and (d). Government have selected about 200 districts in the country including Bhatinda, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur in Punjab State which are considered to be industrially backward districts. Public financial institutions will offer concessions such as lower rate of interest, longer period of repayment, extended time for the first instalment of repayment and reduction in service charges, and these concessions are expected to accelerate the industrial development in these districts. Some of the districts, including Hoshiarpur in Panjab State, have also been selected for 10% Central grant on total fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs for new industries started tn such districts.

Statement

1. Organisation of small farmers schemes and rural works programme.
2. Agro-service centres.
3. Agricultural credit.
4. Dry farming.
5. Development of rural markets, feeder roads etc.
6. Development of small scale industries and ancillaries.
7. Expansion/re-orientation of training programme.
8. Career advising and vocational guidance.
9. State machinery for employment and manpower administration.

Disposal of Tea Garden owned by Foreigners

3456. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tea gardens sold by the European concerns to Indian concerns in Assam and West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise, and the value of these tea-gardens separately ; and

(b) the foreign exchange involved in these transaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 20 tea estates in Assam and West Bengal belonging to foreign concerns have been permitted to be sold to Indian concerns during the last three years ending 31st March, 1971 for a total value of 324.92 lakhs. The following table gives year-wise figures :—

	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Assam	West Bengal	Assam	West Bengal	Assam	West Bengal
Number of tea gardens permitted to be sold	2	1	8	—	*8	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Price at which allowed to be sold	46.00 lakhs	2.25 lakhs	152.51 lakhs	—	113.05 lakhs	11.11 lakhs

*This excludes one Tea Estate in Assam sold in April, 1971, the price of which is Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

(b) Out of the sale proceeds, a little over Rs. 200 lakhs have been allowed to be repatriated.

पूर्व नीमाड़ और होशंगाबाद जिलों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

3457. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व नीमाड़ और होशंगाबाद जिलों के कुछ गांवों में लोगों को टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं और सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन गांवों के लिए एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है।

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान होशंगाबाद जिले में 3 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और पूर्व निमाड जिले में 4 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की गई थी।

(ख) जिन गाँवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की गई थी, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं:-

होशंगाबाद जिला

1. चरुवा
2. मल्कूली
3. उमारधा

पूर्व निमाड़ जिला

1. जावर
2. छेगांव
3. बाल्दी
4. निम्बाला

(ग) उपर्युक्त गांवों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । बहरहाल पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में छेगांव में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोला गया है और होशंगाबाद जिले में बबाई में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर को लघु आटो एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस समय होशंगाबाद जिले में 13 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 3 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में 6 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 3 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर काम कर रहे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3458. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में कुल कितने टेलीफोन लगे हैं ;

(ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को सरकार के पास टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क)	होशंगाबाद जिला	786
	पूर्वी निमाड़ जिला	852
(ख)	होशंगाबाद जिला	59
	पूर्वी निमाड़ जिला	61

(ग) एक्सचेंज क्षमता और अन्य आवश्यक लाइन सामग्री आदि के उपलब्ध होने पर बकाया मांगों को उत्तरोत्तर पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात योग्य वस्तुओं का खरीदा जाना

3459. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात योग्य कुछ प्रतिशत वस्तुओं को मध्य प्रदेश से खरीदने के लिए कोई नीति निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एस० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) निर्यात व्यापार प्रधानतः गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरण भी निर्यात व्यापार में भाग लेते हैं परन्तु वे निर्यात हेतु माल पूरे देश भर से सामान्य वाणिज्यिक दृष्टिकोण से खरीदते हैं ।

Recognition to All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Empleyees' Welfare Association (Regd.) New Delhi

3460. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi, has applied for recognition ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the recognition has been given ; and

(d) if so, when and ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi had requested the Ministry of Home Affairs in March-April, 1970 for according recognition to it

as a service Association to represent the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for including its name in the list of Associations recognised for the purpose of notifying reserved vacancies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Association was informed that it was not possible to recognise any Association of Government servants formed on the basis of caste, tribe or religion. The Association was also informed that in view of the arrangements already existing for publicity of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, it has been decided by Government not to add to the list of Associations already recognised for purpose of notifying reserved vacancies. The Association was also advised that if it wished to assist its members in this matter, it could do so by referring to the newspaper advertisements issued in this regard.

Suggestion made by Administrative Reforms Commission to limit the role of Indian Administrative Service Officers

3461. SHRI JADEJA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States are opposing suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission to limit the role of I.A.S. Officers ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The views of all the State Governments have not yet been received. The views of some State Governments which have been received are under examination. It will not, therefore, be desirable to disclose the same at this stage.

Auxiliary Centres of A.I.R.

3462. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and name of Auxiliary Centres of the All India Radio having all the three transmissions and broadcasting partially originating programmes ;

(b) the duration of such programmes excluding the recorded (Gramophone records) music :

(c) how many of these centres are orginating the rural programmes and relaying youth programmes and their names ; and

(d) whether all these Stations have sufficient programme production staff and are headed by an Assistant Director ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Five, namely, Siliguri, Agartala, Visakhapatnam, Bikaner and Sambalpur. All these Auxiliary Centres except Bikaner originate some programmes locally.

(b)	Siliguri	—	30 minutes
	Agartala	—	90 minutes
	Visakhapatnam	—	90 minutes
	Sambalpur	—	60 minutes.

(c) Two, namely, Agartala and Sambalpur. They originate rural programmes. Sambalpur also relays Youth programmes from Cuttack.

(d) All these Centres except Siliguri and Bikaner are headed by Assistant Station Directors with requisite production staff to assist them.

Day-time Transmissions from Cuddapah A.I.R. Station

3463. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision had been taken by Government more than six months back to start day-time transmissions and partially originating programmes from Cuddapah All India Radio Station ; and

(b) if so, obstacles coming in the way of implementation of their decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) There is no obstacle standing in the way, except that the procedure of sanctioning posts and recruiting staff takes time, specially in the context of a general ban on creation of non-Plan posts.

Avenues of Promotion to Staff Artistes

3465. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no avenues of promotion to Staff Artistes even in the senior posts of Staff Artistes like Producers, Senior Announcers, Senior Production Assistants, etc. ;

(b) whether any representation was made for a reservation of certain percentage of posts and promotion for Staff Artistes ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Each staff artiste is appointed on contract for a particular post and the question of his promotion to higher post as in the case of regular Government servants does not arise. However, in a number of cases staff artistes working in lower posts are eligible for consideration for appointment on fresh contracts to higher posts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is under consideration.

Telephone Connection in Nasik District (Maharashtra)

3466. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increasing demand for new telephone connections, even the deposits have been paid as per orders of the Department but connections are not given speedily in the Chaudor, Satana and Kalwan areas of Nasik District (Maharashtra) ; and

(b) whether there is a demand for separate Telephone Exchanges at Kalwan and Chaudor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The number of applications, pending for telephone connections at Chaudor, Satana and Kalwan is 15, 12 and 24 respectively. There are no cases of inordinate delay in providing connections after receipt of deposits.

(b) Yes, there have been demands for opening telephone exchanges at Kalwan and Chaudor in place of existing long distance public offices.

A scheme for opening a 25 line small automatic exchange at Kalwan has already been approved. The question of opening a 25 line small Automatic Exchange at Chaudor is under examination.

Shifting of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre from Trombay to Madras

3467. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sections of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay are being shifted to Madras ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are reconsidering the shifting proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A Reactor Research Centre, with a Fast Breeder Test Reactor as the main experimental facility, is being established near Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu. Work on the construction of the Reactor is expected to commence in the near future. The personnel of the Fast Reactor Group which is responsible for the setting up of the reactor and is currently functioning from Trombay will be moving to the project site as planned.

Reported Statement by Shri Jyoti Basu Regarding Alleged Hiring of Goondas to Murder Political Figures

3468. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement issued by Shri Jyoti Basu, former

Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal that the Director, S.I.B. (MHA), Government of India, issued a top secret memorandum dated the 3rd April, 1971, from 9/1 Gariahat Road, Calcutta to the D.I.G.I.B., Calcutta advising them that the C.P.I. (M) is hiring goondas to murder certain political figures; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement issued by Shri Jyoti Basu in this regard. It is the duty of the Central Intelligence Bureau to maintain close liaison with State police authorities and exchange from time to time relevant information necessary in the interest of maintenance of public order. It would not be in public interest to disclose the nature of information so exchanged. However, the insinuations contained in Shri Jyoti Basu's statement are baseless.

Tariff Commission's Report on Nylon Yarn prices

3469. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 31st March, 1971 regarding Tariff Commission's Report on Nylon Yarn prices and state :

(a) whether Government have since been able to take a final dicision on the Tariff Commission's Report on Nylon Yarn prices; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The report is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Ammunition with Pak markings found in Kashmir

3470. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a large quantity of ammunition with Pakistani markings and several incriminating documents were found in Kashmir buried near the operational headquarters of Al Fatah and that there has been sufficient evidence to show that training centres for saboteurs were being run in certain parts of the valley ;

(b) if so, what are those; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated that in the wake of the unearthing of the so-called 'Al Fatah' cell in the middle of January 1971, some arms and ammunition with Pakistani markings as well as certain documents have been recovered from their headquarters near Barsoo village in Anantnag District and other places in Srinagar city. The members of the cell had at one time set up a training centre in the western part of valley in the forest known as Haka Khal (Raithan Badgam area in District Srinagar).

(b) The details of the arms, ammunition and documents so recovered are as follows :

One revolver
One pistol
Seven handgrenades
Twelve cartridges
Five gelatine roads with detonators
½ kg. potassium permanganate
½ kg. yellow sulphur
One Army training book in Hindi
Two Army training books in English
Hand made maps of Central Jail, Srinagar
Tourist maps; and
Vouchers.

(c) Cases have been registered and investigation is in progress.

Postings of Police Officials to various Police Stations in Delhi

3471. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHKI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for getting the postings of the Police Officials to various Police Stations

in Delhi, the junior officials have to pay some amount to higher officials ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the matter, and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such bribes in the capital and eradicate the corruption in such cadres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Posting of Central Reserve Police in Durgapur

3472. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central Reserve Police personnel have been posted permanantly in the A.V.B. Colony, Durgapur and they are staying in the luxurious quarters provided by the Company ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to withdraw the Central Reserve Police personnel from the A.V.B. factory premises thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the West Bengal Government, about 50 CRP personnel have been posted by them for law and order duties in the A.V.B. Colony, Durgapur. The State Government have accommodated them in the unfurnished hostel in the Colony. They will be withdrawn as and when the situation permits.

अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का योगदान

3473. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञान तथा टेक्नोलोजी समिति ने हाल ही में बताया है कि कोई केन्द्रीय संगठन न होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में संतुलित प्रगति नहीं हो रही है और वर्ष 1969-70 में अनुसन्धान कार्य पर खर्च किये गये 139 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र ने केवल 9 प्रतिशत राशि का भुगतान किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, परमाणु उर्जा मन्त्री, गृह मंत्री, तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य पर वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान खर्च किए गए कुल 136 करोड़ रुपयों में से 8 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 6 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग पर खर्च किया गया। रिपोर्ट से यह भी पता चलता है कि प्राकृतिक साधनों के अन्वेषण उपयोग और संरक्षण एवं विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए अनुपोषण जैसे कतिपय क्षेत्रों में हम संभवतः उतना खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं जितना कि हमें करना चाहिए था।

(ख) उक्त रिपोर्ट पर वैज्ञानिकों एवं प्रौद्योगिकीविदों के नवम्बर, 1970 में आयोजित सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया और कुछ शिफारिशें की गई। विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी समिति के सुझावों के साथ इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार शीघ्र विचार करेगी।

Findings of enquiry into Defraud Case in State Bank of India, New Delhi

3474. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH :
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the attempt to defraud the State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi of Rs. 60 lakhs has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (b). On the report of the Chief Cashier of the Bank, a case under Sections 409/419/420 IPC was registered at Police Station, Parliament Street, on 24.5-1971. Accused Shri R. S. Nagarwala has since been convicted by the competent court and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 2,000/- for each of the offences under Sections 419 and 420 IPC. In default of payment of fine, he is to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 6 months on each of the charges. These sentences are to run consecutively. The Chief Cashier of the Bank has been suspended. He was arrested on 29-5-1971 for an offence under Section 409 IPC and the investigation of this part of the case is in progress.

Embezzlement in Delhi, New Delhi and R. K. Puram Treasuries

3475. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an embezzelment to the extent of Rs. 13,000 in Delhi Treasury, Rs. 1,20,000 in New Delhi Treasury and Rs. 14,000 in R. K. Puram Treasury on account of in-experience and negligence on the part of the Treasury Officers ; and

(b) If so, whether any enquiry had been ordered and reports examined by experts and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Administration, certain cases of embezzlement in the Treasuries at Delhi and New Delhi have come to notice. The names of the Treasuries and the amounts embezzled are as under :-

(i) R. K. Puram Treasury : Rs. 12, 598. 15P.

(ii) New Delhi Treasury : Rs. 1,19, 311. 34P.

(iii) Delhi Treasury (a) Rs. 60,883.95P. (According to Audit figures).
Delhi Treasury (b) Rs. 789.90P.

These reported embezzlements are being inquired into in consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. It is not possible at this stage to say whether the embezzlements took place on account of in-experience and negligence of the Treasury Officers concerned.

Sealing of Border by Pakistan Army

3476. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan Army has been making desperate bid to seal the border at as many points as it can ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (b). In a bid to re-establish their control over East Bengal, Pakistan Army is trying to man all the Border outposts with Army personnel. This, however has not stopped the flow of refugees who are fleeing from the terror let loose in East Bengal. There does not appear to be any sealing of the border.

Compensation to Victims for loss suffered on Indo-Pak. Border

3477. SHRI N. E. HORO ;
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have compensated the victims who suffered loss due to their cattle having been taken away by force by dacoits on the Indo-Pak border ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). In all such cases, protests are lodged by the Government of India with the Pakistan authorities and compensation is demanded from them. Flag meetings

under the Ground Rules are held periodically between the BSF officers and other local authorities, and their counterparts, when the return of the stolen cattle is demanded for restoration to the rightful owners. No compensation however, is given to the affected persons.

Recommendations made by Santhanam Committee on Corruption by Ministers and Political Leaders

3478. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Santhanam Committee for dealing with corruption by Ministers and political leaders: and

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to enforce those recommendations all over India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Santhanam Committee are contained in its report which was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

The Committee had recommended that codes of conduct may be drawn in respect of Ministers, Legislators and Political Parties. A code of Conduct for Ministers was evolved and was also placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Proposals to evolve Codes of Conduct for Legislators and Political Parties are under consideration.

FExploration of oreign Markets for Mango products

3479. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attach any commercial value to the huge produce of mangoes.

b) if so, whether Government have thought out any means to preserve the mango and mango-products for earning foreign exchange ;

(e) whether Government have explored foreign markets for the mango-products ; and

(d) the names of countries to which mangoes were exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a well established fruit preservation industry in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Mangoes were mostly exported to Kuwait, U. K., Bahrain and Qatar. Exports during 1969-70 were Rs. 29.64 lakhs.

Draft of an Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act from Government of West Bengal for Approval

3480. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the draft of an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act from the State Government of West Bengal which that Government wants to effect through an Ordinance in order to make it obligatory forthwith for employees in all industrial undertakings in West Bengal to give 60 days' notice to Government before declaring a closure of their establishments ;

(b) whether Government have already approved the proposed amendment ; and

(c) whether similar proposal is being considered by Governments in other States and also in Central Government employment spheres in the private and public sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft Ordinance is under consideration.

(c) A similar proposal has not been received from any other State Government and no specific proposal is under consideration in respect of the Central Government's employment spheres.

Instructors in Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards

3481. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 18 per cent quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been reserved for services in Government of India/Delhi Administration ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who are working as Instructors Civil Defence/Home Guards and District Staff Officers in the Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi, their names, qualifications and pay scales in which they are working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : The quota of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 15% and 7½% respectively and not 18%, and as reported by the Directorate of Civil Defence Delhi, vacancies have been reserved accordingly.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Designation	Pay Scale	Qualifications
			Rs.	
1.	Shri Gian Singh	Instructor Civil Defence	210-380	B.A. Instructor in N.C.C. for two years. Capable of imparting training in Arms Drill, Drill, P.T. Weapon Training, Fire Fighting and First Aid.
2.	Shri Pratap Singh Tanwar	—do—	—do—	B.A. Worked as Signalman from 16-8-62 to 12-11-68 in Army. Capable of imparting training in Arms Drill, Drill, P.T. Weapon Training, Fire Fighting and first aid.

Status of T.C.S, Officers on Tripura

3482. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the T.C.S. Officers of Tripura have gone to court to establish their equality of status with the I.A.S. Officers ;

(b) if so, the findings of the court ; and

(c) whether Government propose to meet their legitimate demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in National Income

3483. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the national income during the current year ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Estimates of national income either for the current year, *i.e.* 1971-72 or for 1970-71 have not yet been made.

Concessions to Government Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

3484. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of concessions allowed to the Central Government employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointments, confirmation and promotion :

(b) whether Government propose to set up any machinery for the periodical review of the implementation of the concessions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT—56/71].

(b) and (c). The orders of the Government regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, and the concessions given to them in the matter of appointments, confirmation and promotion are expected to be implemented strictly by all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The Ministeries/ Departments are required to send periodical statements to the Department of Personnel containing information about the filling of reserved vacancies etc. Liaison Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary have also been nominated in each Ministry/Department who are specifically responsible for ensuring due compliance by the subordinate appointing authorities of the orders and instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other benefits admissible to them, and also for conducting annual inspection of the reservation rosters maintained in the Ministries etc. with a view to see that the reservation orders are properly implemented. A High-power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has also been constituted to review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Government. In view of these measures, it is not considered necessary to set up any further machinery for the periodical review of the implementation of the concessions.

Expenditure on Election Tours Undertaken by Prime Minister

3485. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure borne by Central Government on Prime Ministers' tour during the election days by Helicopters and other planes ;

(b) whether similar facilities were also demanded by the other parties ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Some members of certain opposition parties did write to the Government that leaders of the opposition parties should be provided the same facilities and on the same terms as were provided to the Prime Minister during the election tours. They were informed that the use of Air Force planes by the Prime Minister was not a new facility and that it had been availed of by successive incumbents of the office of Prime Minister ever since the general election in 1952. They were also informed that the facility was available to the Prime Minister as the incumbent of that office and not as the leader of the ruling party. The question of extending this facility to any party therefore did not arise.

French Aid for Constructing Heavy Water Plant for India's Fast Breeder Reactor

3486. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether France has agreed to give aid for constructing a Heavy Water Plant for India's Fast Breeder Reactor for producing electricity cheaper than any other fuel ;

(b) if so, the location of the plant ; and

(c) the anticipated period of its completion.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Heavy Water is not required for Fast Breeder Reactors but is required for the Candu type power reactors.

The design and supply of equipment of the heavy water plants being put up at Baroda and Tuticorin will be done by a French Consortium. The foreign Exchange required for the setting up of these two plants is being financed from French credits.

(c) The Heavy Water Plants at Baroda and Tuticorin are expected to be commissioned in 1973 and 1974/75 respectively.

New Fronts opened by Pak Troops in East Pakistan on International Boundary in Assam and West Bengal

3487. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to report in the *Times of India* dated the 30th may, 1971 saying that Pakistani troops in East Pakistan opened two new fronts on the international boundary in Assam Gopalpara District and 24 Parganas District of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It will not be correct to say that any fronts have been opened on the international boundary by the Pakistan army operating in East Bengal ; their army have however been tresspassing and intruding into our territory on serveral occasions and also opening fire on and shelling our territory from their positions in East Bengal. Two such incidents occurred on 29th May, 1971, one near the Goalpara (Assam) border area and the other close to the 24—Parganas (West Bengal) border. On both these occasions Pakistan army fired small arms in to and shelled our territory.

(b) The BSF have been adequately strengthened all along the border with East Bengal and have instructions to throw back any intruding army or force from across the border and also to reply effectively to any shelling or firing from the other side. Protests have been lodged in all such cases, demanding compensation for loss of life, property and injury to person, if any as a result of such incidents.

Loss of Life and Property Suffered by India from Border Skirmishes on Indo Pak Border in Rajasthan

3488. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss of life and property suffered by India during the last three years ; year-wise, as a result of the border skirmishes on the Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to these border skirmishes with a view to instilling more confidence and sense of security among the people living in border areas in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Nil.

(b) The Border Security Force is vigilant on the border and will take strong action to repulse any intrusion or attack from across the border,

टसर अनुसंधान उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना

3489. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में वंजु वृक्षों पर टसर (सिल्क) के कीड़े पालने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने रानीखेत (जिला अल्मोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश) बटोटे (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) तथा इम्फाल (मनिपुर) में तीन टसर अनुसंधान उपकेन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर खण्ड में वंजु वृक्षों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पर भी कुछ स्थानों पर अनुसंधान उप-केन्द्र खोलेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) अतिरिक्त केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर, पहले स्थापित किये जा चुके उपकेन्द्रों में प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों को देखते हुए, विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Grant of Permission to Foreign Companies to Manufacture T. V. Sets

3490. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturers of Television sets in India have resented Government's proposal to allow foreign companies to set up plants in India ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for their opposition ; and

(c) whether they have also urged upon Government to ban the import of T. V. sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Applications were invited from all categories of manufactuers for licensing additional capacity to meet the increased demand when new television stations are set up. No decision has as yet been taken on these applications.

The existing manufactuers have pleaded that no foreign company be permitted to set up manufacture of television sets in India. They have stated that foreign brand names will adversely affact the sales of television sets made on the basis of indigenous know-how.

Government will take a decision in the matter in accordance with the current industrial policy and other relevant factors in the context of overall national interest.

(c) Import of television sets is banned. Indian visitors abroad can, however, bring in television sets as part of their baggage under the Baggage Rules. The manufacturers have requested deletion of television sets from the list of items permitted under the Baggage Rules. The matter is under consideration.

Reopening of Minerva and Mysore Cotton Mills

3491. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government have decided to grant Rs. 20 lakhs to the owners of the closed Minerva and Mysore Cotton Mills for re-opening the mills ;

(b) whether Government are aware that these mills had been closed down due to mismanagement ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving grant to these mills instead of taking them over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Rampuria Cotton Mills, Serampore (West Bengal)

3492. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of the Rampuria Cotton Mills, Serampore, West Bengal :

(b) if so, the total number of workers thrown out of job due to the closure ;

(c) whether Government are having any plan to take over the same ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1800 workers.

(c) and (d). There is no such plan at present. However, the question of ordering investigation into its affairs under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Location of wig factories

3493. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) the centres in India where wig factories are located ; and

(b) the names of the owners who run these factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is only one organised factory in India. It is located in Madras and is managed by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

टेलीविजन सैटों का निर्माण

3494. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में टेलीविजन सैटों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में किन स्थानों पर टेलिविजन सैटों का निर्माण आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कुल कितने सैटों के निर्माण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा संघ-शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नये टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के खुलने पर टेलीविजन सैटों को सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिये सभी कोटि के निर्माताओं से आवेदन पत्र पाये गये थे । ये सभी आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और उन स्थानों का निर्माण, जहां कि आगामी तीन वर्षों में टेलीविजन सैटों का निर्माण होगा, इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि कौन से प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी योजना के अंतिम वर्ष तक टेलीविजन सैटों की आवश्यकया लगभग 2 लाख प्रति वर्ष होगी । आशा की जाती है कि जैसे ही नये टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के खुलने के साथ मांग बढ़ेगी वैसे ही उत्पादन भी प्रति-वर्ष क्रमिक रूप से बढ़ेगा ।

Applications for Telephone Connections in Quilon

3495. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections at present in Quilon District in Kerala ;

(b) the number of applications for telephone connections in Quilon District pending consideration of Government ; and

(c) when a decision will be taken on these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 2856

(b) 1075

(c) The demannd of waiting applicants, who are spread over 28 telephone exchanges in the Quilon District, are being met progressively depending upon exchange capacity and availability of other essential line stores, etc.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल में डाकघरों की कमी

3496. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले की जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वहां डाकघरों की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त जिले में कई-कई मीलों तक कोई डाकघर नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त जिले में और डाकघर खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) ऐसा प्रतीत नही होता। पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में एक डाकघर औसतन 19 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 1710 जनसंख्या के लिए काम करता है, जब कि समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश में 22.5 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 5629 जनसंख्या के लिए और पूरे देश में 27.64 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 4027 जनसंख्या के लिए काम कर रहा है।

(ख) पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में एक डाकघर से दूसरे डाकघर के बीच की औसत अरीय दूरी 4.4 किलोमीटर है।

(ग) 1971-72 में 10 डाकघर, 1972-73 में 8 डाकघर और 1973-74 में 7 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

Export of Fruits

3497. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) which varieties of fruits were exported to foreign countries during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing varieties of fruits exported from India country-wise during the period April-December, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—364/71]. The figures for full year 1970-71 are not yet available.

Solution of Telengana Problem

3498. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Telengana Praja Samiti was in Delhi in the month of May, 1971 to have talks with the Prime Minister and other Central leaders on the Telengana issue ;

(b) if so, whether any solution has been found out ; and

(c) if not, the further steps likely to be taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The talks were in the nature of exchange of views which have been taking place from time to time. No definite conclusions were reached but further discussions will continue.

Decline in Export of Textiles

3499. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether textiles exports declined by more than Rs. 4 crores during April, 1970 and January, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of countries to which exports have declined ;

(c) the comparative export of cotton textiles during the last three years in the corresponding period ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Reasons for decline in Exports of Cotton Textile and Measures taken :

Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to out-dated machinery in Textile Industry have adversely affected the competitiveness in foreign markets. The steps taken include ;

(i) Stringent regulation of the stocks, credit control and other trading facilities to arrest rise in prices of cotton.

(ii) Arranging imports of large quantity of foreign cotton.

(iii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills.

(iv) Encouraging modernization of exporting mills and allowing import of machinery, wherever necessary.

Names of Countries to which Exports Declined

Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, U.A.R., France, U. K., Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Other East European countries and U.S.A.

Export Performance during Last Three Years

(lakhs)

April 1968 to January, 1969	Rs. 8262.4
April 1969 to January, 1970	Rs. 9298.7
April 1970 to January, 1971 (Estimated)	Rs. 8865.5

Exports to West Germany and East Germany

3500. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the volume of direct and indirect exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement giving direct exports from India to the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (first eight months only) is attached.

Statistics of indirect exports to these countries are not available.

Statement

India's direct Exports (including re-exports) to Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic during 1968-69 to 1970-71 (upto November 1970).

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

Year	Federal Republic of Germany	German Democratic Republic
1968-69	2650	1984
1969-70	2989	2003
1970-71 (upto Nov. '70)	2220	1632

Closure of textile mills in the South

3501. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile industry in the South is facing a fresh crisis of a serious nature ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any action in this regard to avoid closure of several textile mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में हो रहे जनगणना कार्य की धीमी प्रगति

3502. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में जनगणना कार्य बड़ी धीमी गति से हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में जनगणना कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि बिहार में जनगणना कार्य बड़ी धीमी गति से हो रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जी० पी० ओ० और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मोतीहारी, बिहार के कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

3503. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मोतीहारी स्थिति जी० पी० ओ० और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के सभी कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधायें उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का श्रेणी वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी विभागीय सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या जिन कर्मचारियों को अभी तक सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है उनके लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो क्वार्टरों के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कौन सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) वेतन वर्गों के अनुसार टाइप-1, टाइप 2 और टाइप-3 के क्वार्टरों के हकदार कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 54, 82 और 30 है। उन्हें उपलब्ध विभागीय क्वार्टरों की संख्या क्रमशः 1,14 और 5 है।

(ग) जी हां, मोतीहारी में टाइप-1 के 16 और टाइप-2 के 12 अतिरिक्त क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इनके नक्शे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मोतीपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में त्रुटि

3504. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर जिले (बिहार) में मोतीपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में स्थिति सात सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथों में गम्भीर त्रुटि के कारण मई, 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में सात दिन से अधिक की अवधि के लिए जनता को भारी असुविधा हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेज किसी यान्त्रिक त्रुटि के कारण बन्द रहा अथवा उसके बन्द होने के कुछ अन्य कारण थे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। मई 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मोतीपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेज ट्रंक लाइन में कोई गम्भीर त्रुटि नहीं थी।

मोतीपुर में बिजली बार-बार और लम्बे समय तक बन्द रही। इस कारण से बैटरी समाप्त हो गई थी और बिजली फेल होने की अवधियों के दौरान यह एक्सचेंज का काम नहीं चला सकी। इसलिए बिजली फेल होने की इन अवधियों के दौरान एक्सचेंज ने काम नहीं किया नहीं किया।

केवल एक बार 26 मई 1971 को सुबह 10-30 बजे उपस्कर की खराबी के कारण एक्चेंज ने काम नहीं किया। मुजफ्फरपुर से मैनिक मोतीपुर गया और एक्सचेंज को 27 मई 1971 को सुबह 7-15 बजे ठीक किया गया। इस खराबी के अलावा मई 1971 के

अन्तिम सप्ताह में उपस्कर में कोई अन्य खराबी नहीं हुई।

मई 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में एक्सचेंज इस प्रकार खराब रही :-

तारीख	खराब होने का समय	ठीक किए जाने का समय	खराब होने का कारण
24-5-71	8.40 बजे रात्रि	35-5-71 को 10-20 बजे प्रातः	बिजली बन्द होना
25-5-71	1-15 बजे दिन	225 बजे दिन	यथोपरि
26-5-71	10-30 बजे दिन	27-5-71 को 7-15 बजे प्रातः	एक्सचेंज उपस्कर में खराबी
28-5-71	1-00 बजे दिन	6-30 बजे सायं	बिजली बन्द होना
31-5-71	11-00 बजे दिन	3-05 बजे दिन	यथोपरि

Benefits to Employees of Delhi Administration Declared Permanent

3505. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration, had issued an Office Order No. 515 dated the 22nd July, 1965 declaring its employees permanent, wherein some Scheduled Caste employees were also declared permanent; and

(b) whether these Scheduled Caste employees have not been granted benefits under the provisions of O. M. No. 9/11/55-RPS dated the 22nd December, 1959 and No. 9/45/60-Estt. (D) dated the 20th April, 1961 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in spite of repeated orders issued by the Ministry vide O. M. No. 10/28/68-Estt (SCT), dated the 12th September, 1968 and assurance given on the floor of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2885 on the 13th March, 1970 regarding benefits to employees of Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Seniority List of Employees in Delhi Administration

3506. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had brought into force the Delhi Administration Subordinate Ministerial/Executive Rules, 1967 with effect from the 10th February, 1967 ;

(b) whether the final seniority list has not so far been issued in any Grade ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). According to the Delhi Administration, seniority lists of Grade I and II (Ministerial), and Grade I and IV (Executive), have been finalised. The final seniority list in respect of Grade III (Executive). is expected to be issued shortly. Objections received in respect of seniority lists of Grade III and IV (Ministerial) and Grade II (Executive) are being examined.

Impact of Budget Proposals on Exports

3507. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of Budget proposals for the year 1971-72 on the Indian exports ;

(b) the percentage of prices of export items likely to increase generally as a result of various levies mentioned in the Finance Bill ; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that exports do not suffer a set back due to these levies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINI'TRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). It is yet too early to assess the impact of the levies announced in the Budget on the prices of commodities which enter the export field. However, in respect of both—import duties and excise levies the system of draw-back is available to exporters. To that extent the levies are not likely to significantly affect the prices of goods for export.

The situation is continuously being watched and whatever is possible to do, will be done so that our exports do not lag behind.

Exports from Kandla free Trade Zone

3508. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(b) the year-wise break-up of exports from Kandla Free Trade Zone since its inception ;

(b) the commodities being produced and exported from this Zone ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to include more commodities to be exported from this Zone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The year-wise break-up of exports from Kandla Free Trade Zone since its inception is given below :

Year	Total exports from the Zone
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Prior to 1966-67	Nil
1966-67	7.49
1967-68	8.95
1968-69	51.81
1969-70	60.18
1970-71	34.44

(b) The commodities which are being produced and exported from the Zone at present are stainless steel utensils, embroidered fabrics, art knitting machines, pharmaceuticals and medicines, water-proof tarpaulins, art silk fabrics, spectacle frames, processed tin-packed peanuts and cashewnuts and polylined jute fabrics and bags.

(c) Practically any type of product can be manufactured and exported from the Zone. Government have been receiving from time to time applications from entrepreneurs for setting up new industries in the Zone. Among those recently approved are applications in respect of ready-made garments, imitation jewellery, plastic products, laces and wrap-knitted goods and processed tea.

Border Tours by Artistes of Song and Drama Division

3509. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the artistes of Song and Drama Division have refused to go to the Border areas ;

(b) whether this refusal was in protest for non-payment of compensation to their four colleagues injured when the truck carrying them overturned in Leh ;

(c) whether there were consultations recently between him and the representative of the artistes in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Representatives of Staff Artistes of the Song and Drama Division recently met the Ministers and the Secretary in the Minittry of Information and Broadcasting when they put forward their various demands, including one for life insurance and risk cover against accidents. The metter is being examined.

Unpaid Telephone Bills and Arrears of Rent of Telegraph and Telephone Circuits

3510. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of unpaid telephone bills both Government and public from 1968 to 1st July, 1970 ;

(b) the arrears of rent of Telegraph and Telephonic circuits upto 1st July, 1970 ;

(c) the total amount that could not be earned due to Department's failure to expand capacity of Telephone Exchanges despite a long waiting list for telephone connections ; and

(d) the proposed remedial measures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The total amount outstanding in respect of bills issued from 1-4-68 upto 30-6-70 as on 1-3-71 is as follows :

	(in lakhs of rupees)
Government Subscribers	124.89
Private Subscribers	133.41
Total :	258.30

(b) Rs. 107.95 lakhs.

(c) The total waiting list as on 1-4-71 was 3,09,982. The average revenue earned per subscriber per annum is of the order of Rs. 1000/-. Accordingly, if the connections could be provided to all of them an additional revenue of Rs. 31 crores annually could have been earned.

(d) Expansion of the telephone network, *i.e.* exchanges, cables, trunk lines etc. is being under-taken. During the remaining three years of Fourth Plan it is hoped to provide another 3.75 lakh direct exchange connections.

The financial and material resources for development being limited, it would however not be possible in foreseeable future to meet all the demands.

C.B.I. Inquiry into Affairs of Basumati & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta

3511. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigation into the affairs of the Basumati & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta, have since been completed ?

(b) if so, the findings there f ;

(c) if not, the progress of the investigations till date ; and

(d) the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). C.B.I. have reported that the investigation has been completed, but that certain points of law as thrown up by the investigation are being examined by them in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Development of Calcutta

3512. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the specific development works undertaken in Calcutta and the industrial region around Calcutta during the last three years ;

(b) the estimated cost on each of the schemes taken up during this period ; and

(c) the progress so far made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal has been requested to furnish the required information which, when received, will be placed on the Table of the House.

Alleged Connivance of Political Parties Leaders and Few Journalists in Pak Espionage Activites

3513. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether besides two persons arrested by the West Bengal Government on the basis of seized Pakistani espionage, documents, names of two political parties, some other political leades, a few journalists and Government Officials have been mentioned and their activities recorded in these secret papers ;

(b) if so, when Government will complete their investigations against them ;

(c) whether public trial is proposed to be instituted against them ;

(d) whether Government are reconsidering their decision not to publish facts about these secret documents ; and

(e) whether in the absence of public exposure of the activities of the persons engaged for Pakistani espionage, general public in West Bengal will remain in dark about them and thus harm the cause of our national security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). Five more persons have been detained by the West Bengal Government in this connection. The case is under investigation, and appropriate action according to law will be taken in the matter. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

Publicity to Bangla Desh Happenings

3514. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCACASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the major features of the publicity materials, for national and international consumption, about the happening in Bangla Desh as also the exodus of refugees from there ;

(b) the names of books, booklets and publications brought out by Government in these connections ; and

(c) the general features of cinema and TV publicity done ?

THF DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Our efforts in providing information of the happenings in Bangla Desh seek to (1) focus attention on the vicious genocide being practised by the Pakistani Army, (2) bring out the atrocities perpetrated by the Pakistani Army to suppress the legitimate democratic and national aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh, (3) publications accounts given by impartial foreigners including prominent journalists, (4) expose the contradictions of Pakistan's stand, (5) under-score the humanitarian aspect of the problem of the evacuees and (6) build up effective international public opinion to compel the Government of Pakistan to create conditions in Bangla Desh which would facilitate the early return from India of the evacuees and their rehabilitation. Our publicity efforts also seek to focus the attention of the international community on the stupendous financial and other problems faced by India in providing essential relief to the millions of the evacuees from Bangla Desh so that adequate international assistance may be forthcoming to help relieve, to some extent, the uubearable burden being borne by India at the expense of her economic development.

The Ministry of External Affairs have brought out a publicity brochure, produced by our Permanent Mission in New York, entitled "THE ISSUE : RULE BY BALLOT ; THE ANSWER : REIGN OF TERROR". The text of the Resolution passed by Parliment on Bangla Desh and also texts of speeches made by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on the subject has been made available to our Missions abroad for suitable publicity. Several photographs dealing with the problem have also been supplied to them for display and publicity. Photographs have also been released by Press Information Bureau to newspapers in the country.

(c) Newsreel coverage is being given regularly in the form of lead items in the weekly editions of Indian News Review. The Films Division have so far featured items in 13 newsreels on Bangla Desh and refugees, in addition to four special newsreels. A compilation of all these items entitled "INDIAN NEWS REVIEW—DIARY ON BANGLA DESH" has been prepared. A documentary film "DURBAR GATI PADMA", produced by a private party has been acquired by the Films Division and will be released by the Films Division on July 2, 1971. A Films Division's documentary entitled "REFUGEES 1971", intended for release in India and abroad, is almost complete and is likely to be released by the middle of July, 1971.

TV news films taken/acquired by the Delhi TV Centre have been telecast by the Centre. The Centre has also telecast several interviews, talks, discussions and news bulletins on the subject.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

3515. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a boundary Commission to go into the border dispute between Assam and Nagaland ;

(b) if so, when the Commission is likely to be appointed ; and

(c) what would be the terms of reference of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government are considering the entire question of resolving the dispute including the mechanism for resolving it.

I.A.S. Officers on Tenure Posts under Grih Mantralaya

3516. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the I.A.S. officers holding tenure posts under the Grih Mantralaya ;

(b) the original State of their allotment in each case separately ;

(c) the period of tenure of each such officer ;

(d) the normal period of tenure prescribed by Government ;

(e) the number of Officers, their names and designations who are still retained by the Mantralaya although their period of tenure has already expired ; and

(f) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken for sending back the Officers on the expiry of their tenure period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The Statement (Column 2 to 5) explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—565/71].

(e) and (f). The statement explaining the position. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—565/71].

Collection of Sales Tax on Human hair processed in Delhi

3517. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of human hair processed in Delhi every month during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) the amount Government have received from the sales of processed hair by way of sales tax from Delhi in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, does not maintain State-wise production/export figures.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of cashew Kernel to Soviet Union

3518. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cashew kernel export from Kerala to Soviet Union has dwindled by 25

per cent during the year 1970-71 than in the year 1969-70;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the talks between the Soviet Union and India regardidg export of cashew kernel are on a stand-still at present; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to revise this situation and improve the export of cashew Kernel to the Soviet Union ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). According to the information received by the Government, export of cashew kernels from Kerala to Soviet Union has declined from Rs. 24.58 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 14.68 crores in 1970-71. USSR buyers will have to be persuaded to buy their annual allocation under the Trade Agreement. Efforts on the part of our exporters to inerease exports of cashew kernels to USSR are continuing.

Difference of Opinion Between Government and Centeral Vigilance Commission on Disciplinary Action Cases

3519. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still any difference continuing between the Central Vigilance Commission and Government over discipiinary action against public servants despite protracted correspondence ;

(b) the cases in which the Commission had differed from the recommendations of the C. B. I. during the years 1969-71 ; and

(c) the cases in which the action has been completed, those cases which are still pending with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Central Vigilance Commission have mentioned only 9 cases of non-acceptance of their advice in their six annual reports covering the period 1964-70.

Memoranda explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in those cases have been laid before the Parliament alongwith the respective annual reports of the Commission.

(b) The number of cases in which the Central Vigilance Commission differed from the recommendotions of the C. B. I. and recommended no action is as below :-

Period in which the C. V. C. tendered their advice	No. of cases
1969-70	34
1970-71	25

(c) In 57 of these cases the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission was accepted by the disciplinary authorities. Two cases are under consideration of the concerned disciplinary authorities.

Charges Against I. P. S. Officer Borne on Gujarat Cadre

3520. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the charges framed against an Officer of the Indian Police Service borne on the Gujarat Cadre including the one of moral turpitude, were held proved by the Commission of Inquiry and the Central Vigilance Commission had also accepted the findings of the Commission of Inquiry on the charges ;

(b) whether show cause notices for dismissal and compulsory retirement were issued against the said Officer but he continues in the service because the Central Vigilance Commission intervened in his favour ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A notice was issued to the Officer concerned asking him to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. The Central Vigilance Commission had advised a punishment other than compulsory retirement, removal from service, or

dismissal from service. Ultimately, punishment reducing his pay was awarded to the officer in consonance with the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission and the Union Public Service Commisson.

Growth rate of India's Exports

3521. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's exports have registered a record increase of 8½ per cent rate of growth during 1970-71 over the preference in the previous years ; and

(b) the countries with which our trade has shown a markea increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's exports including re-exports improved to Rs. 1530.65 crores in 1970-71 as compared to Rs. 1413.21 crores during 1969-70 thus showing a growth rate of 8.3% against 4.1% achieved during 1969-70 and exceeding the Fourth Plan target of 7% in 1970-71.

(b) Country-wise export statistics for the year 1970-71 are not yet available.

Discontentment Among People of Manipur for Continued Posting of 4th Battalion of Assam Rifles in the Palace Compound in Imphal

3522. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grave discontentment of the people of Manipur about the continued posting of the 4th Battalion of the Assam Rifles in the old palace compound in the heart of the town of Imphal ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to shift the Battallion to a suitable place ; and

(c) whether Government have examined the issue of replacing the Assam Rifles Battalion by another Battalion of the Manipur Rifles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Occasional suggestions have been made for shifting this battalion from its present campus. One such suggestion was made in 1969 by Shri Krishna Mohan Singh, a Member of the last Parliament from Manipur. The Manipur Administration have however reported that there has been no discontent among people of Manipur over the continuence of this battalion at its present campus, where it has been located ever since 1915. After a careful examination of the matter, it has been decided not to disturb the old and well-established Headquarters of this battalion.

(c) Assam Rifles being a part of the Central forces in this region, there is no proposal to replace it.

A.I.R. Buildings at Lamphelpat (Imphal)

3523. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the proposed construction of All India Radio Buildings at Lamphelpat, Imphal ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious inconveniences suffered in All India Radio in the present small building near the Raj Nivas ;

(c) whether a tentative programme has been drawn for shifting the Studios to the new site ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Possession of the site has been taken over and plans of the building are under preparation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new studios are expected to be ready by 1974 when the station will be shifted there.

Report of Netaji Enquiry Commission

3524. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khosla Enquiry Commission had been authorised to collect the

necessary evidence in foreign countries ; and

(h) if so, what is the present position regarding the submission of report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Commission can record evidence tendered before it even in foreign countries.

(b) The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto 31-12-1971 and the Commission is expected to complete its inquiry and finalise its report by that date.

Export through Public Sector Agencies

3525. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how much of the export in 1968-69 and 1969-70 had been done through the public sector agencies ; and

(b) whether Government intend to take over more export to be handled through the public sector agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Over 10 percent of export trade had been handled by the public sector agencies in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(b) It is the policy of Government to increase progressively the role of State agencies in the export trade. Government has been undertaking studies of various commodities with regard to their suitability for canalisation and will canalise as much of foreign trade through State agencies as is found feasible.

Telephonic Link between Kurnool and Muzaffarpur in Bihar

3526. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is proposed to connect directly the Kurnool Telephone Exchange with the Muzaffarpur Exchange in the State of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : No. The daily booked calls between Kurnool and Muzaffarpur are about 2 for which a direct trunk line is not justified.

Indian Official Delegation's Visit to Sudan Re: Trade Relations

3527. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any official delegation visited Sudan recently and had talks with the Sudanese officials in regard to trade relations ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A trade Arrangement covering a period of 18 months from July, 1, 1971 to December 31, 1972, was signed. This arrangement envisages a total trade of about Rs. 112 crores and provides for the export of tea, jute manufactures, textiles, species, lentils and engineering goods, etc. from India to Sudan and the import of cotton gum arabic and hides and skins from Sudan into India. Approximately 450,000 bales of cotton are expected to be imported from Sudan into India during the 18 months.

Publication of Periodicals by German Democratic Republic in India

3528. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various periodicals published by the German Democratic Republic in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ;

(b) the languages of these publications ;

(c) the circulation of each periodical ; and

(d) the declared number of subscribers and the number of copies published of each periodical ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given below :—

Place of publications	S. No.	Name of the paper	Language	Periodicity	Circulation		
					Total No. of copies published	No. of subscribers	Free
New Delhi	1.	Democratic Germany	English	Fortnightly	13,150	1,800	11,350
	2.	Samajwadi Germany	Hindi	—do—	8,183	835	7,348
Calcutta	1.	Tathya Patrika	Bengali	Monthly	Not supplied		
	2.	Samajtantrika Germany	—do—	—do—	5,000	1,500	3,500
Bombay	1.	Lokshahi Germany	Marathi	—do—	4,500	2,300	2,200
Madras	1.	Nava Germany	Malayalam	—do—	2,972	528	2,444
	2.	Puthiya Germany	Tamil	—do—	4,855	2,855	2,000

Merger of Handicrafts Export Corporation with S. T. C.

3530. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the administrative expenditure of the Handicrafts Export Corporation in India and abroad ;

(b) the expenditure on its Chairman and other officials and how much it represents as percentage of sales ;

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of the merger of this Corporation with the State Trading Corporation to save administrative expenditure and duplication of work ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Hon'ble Member seems to be referring to the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. The administrative expenditure of the Corporation in 1970-71 was Rs. 77.44 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure amounted to Rs. 36.24 lakhs which works out to 9.4% of the value of total sales.

(c) No, Sir. The HHEC is a subsidiary of the STC and specialises in the export of handicrafts and handlooms.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Railway Wagons

3531. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orders pending for the supply of Railway Wagons, the names of the countries, the number of wagons and their value ;

(b) the broad details of new agreements signed in 1971 ; and

(c) whether negotiations are still going on with other countries and if so, the names of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) As per information available, no fresh agreement has been signed in this regard during 1971, so far.

(c) Orders are reported to the Govern-

ment only when they are nearing finalisation as commercial interests prefer to keep the negotiations confidential. It is not in public interest to call for and disseminate information at negotiation stage as our competitors may derive advantage.

Statement

Details of export orders for railway wagons in hand with various manufacturers/exporters.

Sl. No.	Names of the Country	Total orders pending	
		No. of Wagons	Value (Rs./lakhs)
1.	Poland	500	270.00
2.	Hungary	1000	585.00
		(225 wagons valued Rs. 120 lakhs already exported during 1970-71)	
3.	Ghana	150	67.00
4.	Iran	492	379.00
5.	Sudan	120	96 00
6.	Kenya	45	30.00
7.	Yugoslavia	3600	3744.81
	Total :	5907	5171.81

Supply of Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R.

3532. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1233 on the 18th November, 1970 regarding Rail Wagons deal with Russia and state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revive the interest of the U.S.S.R. in the Railway wagons deal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : As the State Trading Corporation of India have intimated the price which will be acceptable to them, it is for the Soviet purchasing Organization, V/O MACHINOIMPORT to intimate the next step.

Imports through M.M.T.C.

3533. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total imports made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation in 1970-71 ;

(b) the particulars of items, quantities, value and from which countries ;

(c) the percentage of handling charges and profit charged to the consumers ; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received regarding quality, price delays, etc, and the steps taken to rectify them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The value of imports made by the Corporation was Rs. 145.35 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT— 566/71]

(c) It may not be in public interest to published details of the business operations of the Corporation such as handling charges, profit charged etc.

(d) There are complaints of general nature regarding high sale prices, delays in delivery etc. from time to time and necessary steps to rectify them are taken by the Corporation.

Reopening of Closed Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra

3534. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills have closed down in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the closed mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Excluding the mills considered fit to be scrapped, 26 cotton textile mills were lying closed as at the end of May, 1971 in the following states :

Tamilnadu

1. The Pioneer Spinners Pvt. Ltd., Pioneernagar.
2. Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Perianaickenpalayam.
3. Sri Kothandaram Spinning Mills Ltd., Madurai.
4. The Radhika Mills Ltd. Uppilipalayam.
5. The Pankaja Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.
6. The Gitanjali Mills Ltd., Sankaranainarkovil.
7. The Rajah Mills, Madurai.
8. Shri Shanmugar Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam.
9. Balarama Varma Textiles, Shencottah.
10. Kwality Spinning Mills (P) Ltd., Pollachi.
11. Sri Ramakrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd., Coimbatore.
12. Pudukotha Textiles Ltd., Namanasamudram.
13. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.
14. Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.
15. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.
16. Kaleswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.

Kerala

1. Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd., Alwaye.
2. The Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Cannanore.

Gujarat

1. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
2. The Ananta Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad
3. The Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad.
4. The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
5. Prbha Mills Ltd., Viramgam,
6. The Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

Maharashtra

1. Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit (Previously Shivaji Textiles Workers Coop. Spg. Ltd.) Bhor.
2. The Sakseria Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.

Out of the above mills, five mills have been considered uneconomic. The management of two mills has been taken over, under Section 18 A of the Industries (development and Regulation) Act, and placed under Authorised Controllers. One mill has already restarted working. The Investigation Committees Reports in respect of five mills are under examinatian and affairs of one mill are being investigated by an Investigation Committee, appointed under the aforesaid Act. The cases of four mills, out of which three had been investigated under the aforeaid Act, are opening in the High Courts in regard to liquidation etc. As regards the remaining mills, efforts are being made by their managements and the State Governments concerned to restart them.

Complaints Re : Imports and Distribution of Art Silk and Rayon

3535. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whethor Government have received complaints regarding the imports and distribution of art silk and Rayon to Weavers by the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have proposed to remove the deficiency in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain complaints have been received with regard to import of cupromonium (rayon yarn) for distsibution amongst the power-loom and handloom industry specially in Southern India. The exact requirements of different sectors of the industry are being assessed in order to plan an equitabla distribution based on adequate imports.

Publication of Circle Telephone Directories

3536. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the periodicity of Circle Telephone Directories to be published each year ;

(b) the number of such Telephone Directories published in Bihar during the year 1969 and 1970 ;

(c) the reasons for not adhering to the programme, if any, in the printing of Circle Telephone Directory in Bihar during the last two years ;

(d) whether non-publication of such Directories in Bihar has caused inconvenience to public ; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures adopted by the Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Bi-annually in major circle and annually in others. For Bihar Circle the periodicity is bi-annual.

(b) One issue in 1969.

(c) Delay in supply of printing paper, binding material etc. and in finalising contract with Printers and Advertising Agent.

(d) and (e). To avoid inconvenience to public, two supplemantary directories for Patna Exchange and one supplementary directory each for Ranchi and Samastipur Exchdnges were printed during 1970. Arrangements have also been made to expedite publication of a new edition.

राजस्थान में संचार के अपर्याप्त साधन

3537. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में संचार-साधनों की कमी अनुभव की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए डाक व तार विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1965 से अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार साधनों के और विकास के लिए कारंवाई की जा रही है । जहां तक डाक सुविधाओं का संबंध है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के बाद राजस्थान में 1539 डाकघर खोले गए हैं । अब राजस्थान में एक डाकघर औसतन 47·72 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 2842 जनसंख्या के लिए काम करता है, जब कि भारत-पाक संघर्ष के पहले एक डाकघर 60·93 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 3631 जनसंख्या के लिए काम करता था । एक डाकघर से दूसरे डाकघर के बीच औसत दूरी जो 1965 में 11·265 किलोमीटर थी, अब कम होकर 6·437 किलोमीटर हो गई है । वितरण करने की स्थिति में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है । यह पहले से अधिक बार किया जाता है, जैसा कि निम्नलिखित तालिका से स्पष्ठ है :

भारत-पाक संघर्ष के समय (गांवों की संख्या)		1-5-71 की स्थिति (गांवों की संख्या
दैनिक	8809	12786
सप्ताह में तीन बार	8101	9050
सप्ताह में दो बार	7883	8210
सप्ताह में एक बार	9071	4090
एक सप्ताह से अधिक	272	कोई नहीं

Officiating Transmission Executives

3538. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 120 Transmission Executives have been officiating as Programme Executives since more than three years ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to regularise their services ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The total number of Transmission Executives who have been appointed as Programme Executives on *ad hoc* basis is 118. Of them 61 have been officiating as Programme Executives for over three years.

(b) and (c). Recruitment rules for the post of Programme Executive are being revised in consultation with Union Public Service Commission. The question of regular appointment of these persons as Programme Executives will be decided according to these rules after they have been finalised.

समाचारपत्रों के नामों की जांच

3539. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये समाचारपत्रों के नामों की जांच करने सम्बन्धी नियम क्या है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय करने में सामान्यतः कितना समय लगता है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त नामों की जांच के लिए सरकार के पास कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) प्रेस तथा पुस्तक पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1867 की धारा 5 के अन्तर्गत, समाचारपत्र के मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक को जिला/प्रेजीडैन्सी/सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पास एक घोषणा पत्र दाखिल करना होता है। इसके बाद मजिस्ट्रेट की समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार से पूछताछ करने के बाद यह तसल्ली हो जाने पर कि प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले समाचारपत्र का प्रस्तावित नाम उसी भाषा या उसी राज्य के किसी अन्य पत्र के नाम पर या उसके समान नहीं है, इस घोषणा पत्र को उसके द्वारा अपने हस्ताक्षर तथा मुहर से प्रमाणित किया जाना होता है।

(ख) जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों से प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले समाचारपत्रों के प्रस्तावित नामों की जांच पड़ताल करने के बारे में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय द्वारा सामान्यतः उनकी प्राप्ति के दस दिन के अन्दर भेज दिए जाते हैं।

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil Defence and Home Guard Department, Delhi

3540. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN :
SHRI T. SOHAN LAL :
SHRI RAMJI RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4952 on the 16th December, 1970 and state :

(a) the names of the recognised non-official representative Organisations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes located at Delhi-New/Delhi to whom th' requisitions to sponsor candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we addressed hy the Directorate of Civil

Defence and Home Guards, Delhi in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 ; and

(b) the number of such requisitions addressed and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Full information is being collected from the Delhi Administration.

C.B.I. Report on the Murder of Maharaja of Kishangarh (Rajasthan)

3541. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation on the murder of Maharaja Sumer Sing of Kishangarh ;

(b) if so, the broad findings thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) when the report is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The final report has not been received. The case is under investigation and every effort is being made to complete it as early as possible.

Indian Post Office Act

3542. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission sent an observation during the year 1970 pertaining to Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since examined the observation and, if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The observations of the Law Commission pertaining to Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898 are under examination.

Ban on Books written by Karl Marx and Lenin

3543. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to sta'e :

(a) whether Government have seen the news item appearing to *Le Monde*, famous French newspaper, regarding banning by the Government of India of certain books written by Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin ;

(b) if so, the titles of the books which have been proscribed ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government have not seen such a news item. However, it is not a fact that works of Marx or Lenin have been proscribed.

Extension of Subscribers Trunk Dialling System to Ernakulam (Kerala)

3544. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for non-extension of Subscribers' Trunk Dialling System to Ernakulam although Ernakulam is connected with coaxial cable ; and

(b) whether he is aware of the representation by the Kerala Government for the provision of the facility at Ernakulam in 1971 and the steps, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The provision of subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facility requires adequate number of transmission circuits and switching equipment. While the transmission circuits have been provided from Ernakulam to a number of stations with the commissioning of the coaxial cable system, the switching equipment is yet to be installed.

For providing the STD facility, installation of a cross bar Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) has been planned at Ernakulam. On commissioning of this exchange, it will be possible to provide STD to Trichur and Kottayam and with its inter-

connection to Madras TAX to Madras, Bangalore, Coimbatore etc. The installation of this exchange has been delayed due to shortfall in crossbar exchange equipment production. This exchange is now expected to be commissioned by 1974.

The Kerala Government had represented about early provision of STD facility at Ernakulam. In view of delay in commissioning of TAX's at Ernakulam and Trivandrum, point to point STD has been planned on Ernakulam-Trivandrum and Ernakulam-Kottayam routes. It is hoped that this facility will be commissioned in 1972-73.

Newsprint Quota

3545. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maithili Weekly "*Mithila Times*", Lal Bagh, Darbhanga and Hindi Weekly "*Tirhut Bani*", Lehuriasarai, Darbhanga (Bihar), have not yet been allotted quotas of glazed and general newsprint; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for early allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No applications for allotment of newsprint have been received from the publishers of "*Mithila Times*", Maithili Weekly, Darbhanga and "*Tirhut Bani*", Hindi Weekly, Darbhanga, during the current or the preceding licensing year.

जोधपुर रेडियो ट्रांसमीटर के कमजोर प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें

3546. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा**: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जोधपुर में स्थापित किए गये ट्रांसमीटर के सम्बन्ध में यह शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इसकी शक्ति बहुत कम है तथा इससे प्रसारित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रम जोधपुर में भी नहीं सुने जा सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या तथा कब तक कोई उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). यह स्टेशन 5 0 के. एच. जैड. फ्रीक्वेंसी पर काम करता है, जो मिडियम वेव बैंड के निचले किनारे पर है। इसके कार्यक्रमों को सन्तोषजनक रूप से सुनने के लिए पुराने रेडियो सैटों को संरेखित करने की आवश्यकता है। इसी कारण से श्रोताओं को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि वे अपने पुराने सैटों को ठीक प्रकार से संरेखित करवा लें और नये सैट खरीदते समय यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उन सैटों द्वारा इस केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम सुने जा सकते हैं। यह सलाह बार-बार प्रकाशित की जा रही है।

Special Cell for West Bengal at Delhi

3548. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Cell for West Bengal was created at Delhi during the President's rule;

(b) if so, main features of its work;

(c) whether the Cell is still functioning; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cell was set up to bring about better co-ordination between the State Government and the various Ministries/Departments at the Centre.

(c) and (d). It was considered desirable to keep in close touch with all spheres of activities in West Bengal and hence the Cell has been continued.

Per Capita Income in Kerala

3549. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income in the State of Kerala ;

(b) how does it compare with the *per capita* income of other States ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to raise the *per capita* income in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the comparable estimates of the State incomes furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation for the year 1964-65, the *per capita* income of Kerala as well as of other States is as follows :

		Rs.
1.	Punjab	619
2.	Mahararhtra	529
3.	Gujarat	523
4.	Haryana	513
5.	West Bengal	495
6.	Andhra Pradesh	458
7.	Mysore	441
8.	Madras	436
9.	Assam	394
10.	**Kerala**	391
11.	Madhya Pradesh	378
12.	Uttar Pradesh	374
13.	Orissa	368
14.	Rajasthan	365
15.	Bihar	292
	INDIA	423

The difference in the level of development as between different States depends upon a variety of complex factors *e.g.* physico-geographical, socio-economic etc. The measures taken to accelerate the pace of development in Kerala in the Fourth Plan so as to raise the *per capita* income in the State are :

(i) Allocation of higher Central assistance for the State Plan ;

(ii) Investment in Central industrial projects ;

(iii) Central subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new industrial units having a total fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs, in the industrially backward district of Alleppey ;

(iv) Concessional finance by financial institutions in five industrially backward districts ; implementation of special programmes for Small Farmers, Sub-marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, which are financed by the Central Government ; and

(v) A crash scheme for rural employment has been launched throughout the country and all the districts of Kerala are benefiting from this programme.

The extent of increase in *per capita* income of the State, however, will depend upon a large number of other factors *e.g.* investment in the private sector, availability of resources from financial institutions, etc.

Prosecution of Public Servants for Possessing Assets out of Proportion to their Incomes

3550. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act for having possessed assets out of proportion to their known sources of income during the last two years ;

(b) if any of them were convicted for the same under the said Act ;

(c) whether the Central Government ascertain annually the extent of the assets of high salaried Officers of the Central Government including their family members and dependents ; and

(d) whether Government would place on the Table of the House a statement showing the extent of the assets possessed by high salaried Officers of the Central Government including their family members and dependents annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). During the period from 25-6-69 to 24th June 1971, 12 Public Servants were prosecuted for such offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act by the Central Bureau of Investigation. All cases are still pending trial.

(c) and (d). Property returns are obtained annually from Officers belonging to All India Services and Class I and Class II Officers of the Cental Government in respect of property held by them in their own names or in the names of any members of their family or in the names of any other persons. Such returns are treated as confidential.

Racket of False Billing in Telephone and Telegram in Delhi

3551. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a widespread racket of false billing in telepone and telegram has been detected in Delhi ; and

(b) the number of officials involved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : (a) and (b). Recently with the help of an informant and the Anti Corruption Department of the C.B.I., the Posts and Telegraphs Department arranged to lay a trap on the 4th June 1971. As a result of this one lineman and one mazdoor were caught red handed while offering a long distance call to Jaipur to the informant, and inter-charging to subscribers' lines for a call to Bombay. The anti-corruption department has taken the two officials into custody and their cases are being processed.

In another incident that happened on the night of 8th June, 71, one mazdoor was caught by the police on a complaint from a telephone subscriber. The mazdoor had tapped the telephone connexion of the subscriber.

Corruption Charges against Officials of Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi

3553. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the officials of the Civil Defence and Home Guards. Delhi against whom a corruption case was registered with the Central Bureau of Investigation (S.P.E.) as a result of which some documents were seized from the Directorate on the 2nd December, 1969 ;

(b) whether these officials were suspended from the duty to avoid any tampering with the records and exercising undue influence on the witnesses ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) (i) Shri C. N. Narula, Controller (Headquarters) Civil Defence, Delhi ;

(ii) Shri B. D. Singhal, Branch Incharge, Civil Defence, Delhi.

(b) No.

(c) (i) All the relevant records had been made over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (S.P.E.) the same day on which they were asked for, and as such there was no possibility of the records being tampered with ; and

(ii) Witnesses were mostly from outside the Directorate, and, therefore, no one the Directorate could have influenced them.

Ma ufacture of Computers in Public Sector

3554. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to manufacture computers in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up the manufacture

of computers in the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. They have already started production of small computers, namely, TDC-12, using indigenously developed technology. Medium and medium-large computers, namely TDC-16 and TDC-32, using third generation technology *i.e.*, integrated circuits etc., based on completely indigenous know-how are also in the process of development. The production of TDC-16 is likely to commence in about 18 months' time and of TDC-32 in about 42 months' time. Associated software of these computers is also under development.

Poor Transmission of Calcutta Radio Station

3555. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the poor performance of the medium wave transmitter of the Calcutta Radio Station as also the short wave which is not at all audible in the villages and cities even 200 miles from Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Performance of all the medium-wave transmitters of Calcutta station is satisfactory.

On the short-wave, the reception is disturbed owing to interference from short wave broadcasting stations in the crowded short-wave band.

(b) Since interference in short-wave transmission is increasing, efforts are being made progressively to substitute the short wave service by medium service for home services.

मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से जिलों में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

3556. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की जिले-वार संख्या क्या है जो वैध पार पत्रों पर भारत आये और इस समय छुप गये हैं ;

(ख) इस समय कितने छुपे हुए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों का पता लगाने के लिए नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को देश से निकालने तथा उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 31 मई, 1971 को जैसी सूचना थी, उसका एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) 227

(ग) उनका पता लगने पर उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाएगी, जिसमें उनके विरूद्ध मुकदमा चलाने और उन्हें देश से निकालने की कार्रवाई भी शामिल है ।

विवरण

जिले का नाम	छुपे हुए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या
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देवास	2
ग्वालियर	2
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इन्दौर	19
जबलपुर	10
झबुआ	1
पूर्वी निमार	9
मन्दसौर	20
रतलाम	50
सागर	9
सिहौर	5
सिओनी	1
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जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात से गिरफ्तार किये गये भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

3557. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात से कुल कितने भूमिगत् पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों से दूसरे देशों के लिए जासूसी करने सम्बन्धी कागजात तथा हथियार और गोलाबारूद बरामद हुआ है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को देश से बाहर निकाला गया तथा कितनों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1 जनवरी, 1968 और 10 जून, 1971 के बीच राज्य में भूमिगत 11 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक गिरफ्तार किये गये। 1969 में तीन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों से हथियार तथा गोला-बारूद बरामत हुए। उनमें से एक पर शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया गया और दोषी सिद्ध किया गया। अन्य दो से बरामद किये गये हथियार व गोला-बारूद पुलिस थाने में जमा कर दिये गये और उनसे लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन-पत्र देने को कहा गया। जासूसी गतिविधियों से संबंधित कोई कागजात बरामद नहीं हुए।

जम्मू व कश्मीर और राजस्थान सरकारों से सूचना आनी है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरकार द्वारा आयोगों की नियुक्ति

3558. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितने आयोग नियुक्त किये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक आयोग पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त उन आयोगों की संख्या क्या है जो इस समय कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में किशनगंज तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों से गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूस

3559. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1971 के दौरान बिहार किशनगंज से तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों से कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) क्या प्राधिकारियों को ऐसा संदेह था कि किशनगंज से 6 मील की परिधि में कोई विदेशी ट्रांसमीटर लगा हुआ है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस बीच इस ट्रांसमीटर का पता लगा लिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस अफवाह की जांच की गई थी कि किशनगंज क्षेत्र में एक गुप्त ट्रांसमीटर लगा हुआ है किन्तु न

तो किसी अधिकृत ट्रांसमीटर का पता लग सका और न कोई अधिकृत ट्रांसमीटर सुना ही गया।

Death of a Convict Serving Imprisonment in Tihar Jail, Delhi

3560. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Chowri Swami Das, a convict serving one month's rigorous imprisonment in Tihar Jail, Delhi was beaten by the Jail authorities so mercilessly that he died in the hospital;

(b) whether the post-mortem report showed 17 injuries on his body and that his death was caused by a blow of rifle-butt; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, Shri Chowri Swami Dass, a convict serving one month's rigorous imprisonment in Tihar Jail, Delhi, was admitted in the Irwin Hospital in a serious condition on 31st May, 1971. He died in the Hospital on the same date at 9-45 p.m. The post-mortem examination revealed 17 injuries on his person, including one head injury. According to medical opinion, he died due to haemorrhage consequent to head injury caused by a blunt object or suface.

The Magistrate, who conducted the inquest proceedings, concluded that the convict appeared to have been beaten inside the jail. Accordingly, a case under Section 304 IPC was registered at Police Station, Tilak Nagar. Investigations in this case are in progress. For accused persons, including three Wardens of the Jail, have been arrested in this connection.

Opening of New Telegraphs Offices in Villages between Rewa and Sengrauli (Madhya Pradesh)

3561. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Telegraphs offices, kilometrage of overhead telegraph wires and kilometrage of underground cable conductors between Rewa and Sengrauli in Madhya Pradesh at the beginning and end of each Five Year Plan: and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to open more Telegraphs Offices in the villages falling between Rewa and Sengrauli in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Telegraph offices working in stations between Rewa and Sengrauli are Govindgarh, Chur Hat, Sidhi, Jaiwan, Darbargawan and Waidhan.

The names of Telegraph offices and length of overhead telegraph wires in Kilometers between Rewa and Sengrauli at the beginning and end of each year plan is as per Statement attached herewith.

(b) Telegraph facility at places is generally provided if the scheme is financially viable. But at certain places which have Administrative/Public importance, Department has been permitting opening of telegraph offices even if the proposal involves loss to Department. The Opening of telegraph offices in villages falling between Rewa and Sengrauli will be done in accordance to the above policy. At present proposal for opening telegraph office at Sengrauli Colliery is under examination.

Statement

	Telegraph Officers		Length of Telegraph Wires	
	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
1	2	3	4	5
			KM	KM
1. First Plan	—	Govindgarh Sidhi	—	125.53

1	2	3	4	5
2. Second Plan	Govindgarh Sidhi	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan	125.53	297.73
3. Third Plan	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan Dagbargawan	297.73	297.73
4. 67-69 Period	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan Dagbargawan	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan Dagbargawan Churhat	297.73	326.70
5. Fourth Plan	Govindgarh Sidhi Jaiwan Waidhan Dagbargawan Churhat	—	326.70	—

There is no cable between Rewa and Sengrauli.

जनमत मोर्चे के नेताओं और इस्लामाबाद स्थित ब्रिटिश उच्चायोग के सैनिक सहचारी के बीच श्रीनगर में हुआ गुप्त वार्तालाप

3562. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्लामाबाद स्थित ब्रिटिश उच्चायोग के सैनिक सहचारी ब्रिगेडियर होरडर काफी समय से श्रीनगर में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने श्रीनगर में जनमत मोर्चा के नेताओं और पाक-समर्थक तत्वों से गुप्त वार्तालाप किया है ;

(ग) क्या रूसी दूतावास का एक उच्च अधिकारी भी वहां उनके साथ रह रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) इस्लामाबाद स्थित ब्रिटिश उच्चायोग के सैनिक सहचारी ब्रिगेडियर जी० एच० होरडर अपनी पत्नी सहित श्रीनगर गये थे और 31 मई, 71 से 6 जून 1971 तक हाउस बोट में ठहरे थे ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि उनको ऐसी गुप्त वार्ताओं की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) श्रीनगर में ब्रिगेडियर के निवास के दौरान कोई ऐसा अधिकारी उनके साथ नहीं रह रहा था ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheduled Caste Gazetted Officers in Information and Broadcasting Ministry

3563. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Caste employees in his Ministry working as Class II Gazetted Officers for the last three years or more have been regularised ; and

(b) also whether there are orders from

the Home Ministry to regularise them, and for relaxing the rules if necessary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) There are five Class II Gazetted officers belonging to Scheduled Caste community working in this Ministry on *ad hoc* basis for more than three years pending finalisation of the recruitment rules. The question of regularising them will be considered in the light of recruitment rules after they have been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

Trade Agreement between India and Sudan

3564. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement has been signed between India and Sudan.

(b) if so, the broad features of this agreement ; and

(c) the names of specific commodities which will be exported from this country and of those to be imported from Sudan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) An Indo-Sudan Trade Arrangement was signed between India and Sudan under the existing Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement of October, 1965.

(b) The arrangement is effective for a period of 18 months from July 1, 1971 to December 31, 1972 and envisages total trade of the order of about Rs. 112 crores.

(c) The arrangement provides for the export of tea, jute goods, spices, textiles, lentils and engineering and other goods from India to Sudan and the import of cotton, gum arabic and hides and skins from Sudan into India.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT ANCE

Reported shortage of coal in the Country

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak) : I call the attention of the Minister of steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> Reported acute shortage of coal in the country which has affected industrial production and the building activit ies."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : The level of production of coal in the country is adequate to meet all demands The production during the last three years, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 71.4 ; 75.7 and 70.7 million tonnes respectively. The corresponding pithead stocks and the end of the above years were 5.95 ; 7.08 and 9.21 million tonnes. The accumulation of pithead stocks is due to the difficulty of moving coal from the producing centres to the consumers. Consequently there has been a shortage of coal in the country for industrial production, building activities, power generation etc.

Due to the inability of the Railways to provide sufficient wagons, the despatches of coal during the last three years have been falling, During 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 the addcspatches of coal have been 67.55 : 66.17 and 60.50 million tonnes respectively. The average number of wagons loaded daily have been 7,895, 8,133 and 7,46 for the last three years. In Bengal/Bihar coalfields, the wagon supply position has been much worse than in the rest of the country. It has deteriorated further since April 1971.

Tne shortage of wagons has been attributed by the Railways to the large-scale thefts of wires, wagon-parts, signalling and other equipment and assaults on Railway staff in the Bengal-Bihar areas, as a result of deteriorating law and order situation.

The Government of India are fully seized of the problem. All possible steps are being taken in association with the State Government concerned to tighten and reinforce security arrangements in the disturbed areas. These steps would, it is hoped, help in improving the law and order situation and restore normalcy in the railway operations soon. As soon as more wagons are available for the movement of coal, the

present shortage of coal in the consuming centres will disappear.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, वैसे तो हमारे देश के अन्दर जरूरियाते जिन्दगी की तकरीबन सारी चीजों की कमी है, लेकिन आजकल के जो हालात हैं उनको देखते हुए ऐसा कहने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि देश में कुछ अक्ल की भी कमी है। जिस विषय पर मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस बारे में मैं दो, तीन बातें उन से पूछना चाहता हूं, पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली स्टेट्स के हालात को देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूं, और तकरीबन जिन आनरेबिल मैम्बर्स से मैंने बात की है उस से मालूम होता है कि सारे देश के अन्दर ही इस कोल की जो कमी है इसकी वजह से स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर है। जो फैक्ट्रीज कोल पर डिपेंड करती हैं प्रोडक्शन के लिए, जो ईंटों के भट्टे हैं, वह आज मजबूर हो रहे हैं फैक्ट्रीज को बन्द करने के लिये। भट्टे तो तकरीबन बहुत से बन्द हो चुके हैं। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए कोल की कमी है, और चीजों की कमी है, लेकिन देश के अन्दर करप्शन की कमी नहीं है।

यह तो सब लोग कबूल कर चुके हैं कोल की शार्टेज की वजह से एक-एक वैगन के ऊपर आज चार से पांच हजार रु० का ब्लैक चल रहा है और ईंटें, जिनका कंट्रोल रेट 50 रु० में हजार है वह 200 रु० में एक ट्रक, यानी सौ रु० में एक हजार ईंटें मिलती हैं। इनके बावजूद, मैं हरियाणा की बाबत कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर सरकार ने भट्टे वालों पर ऐसे रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगा दिये कि सरकारी कामों के लिये जितनी फर्स्ट ग्रेड ईंटें थीं सारी ऐक्वायर कर ली और भट्टे वालों को हुक्म जारी कर दिया कि प्राइवेट लोगों को ईंटें बेचो तक नहीं।

कोल जो है इसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के नीचे एक इसेंसियल कमोडिटी है। 1945 में कोलियरी ऐक्ट के तहत गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगाये थे कि कोई आदमी कोल के अन्दर डील नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से परमीशन हासिल न कर लें। लेकिन 1967 में भारत सरकार ने उन रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स का एक नोटिफिकेशन के जरिये विदड्रा कर लिया और उसके बाद हर आदमी को अख्तियार मिल गया कि जैसे चाहे कोल में डील कर सकता है। लेकिन स्पीकर साहब मन्त्री महोदय की नोटिस में है कि नहीं यानी जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कोलियरी ऐक्ट 1945 के अन्दर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगाये थे और अपने हाथ में कोल की डीलिंग्स ले ली थी उन को 1967 के अन्दर विदड्रा करने के बाद हर एक आदमी को खुली छूट देने के बावजूद भी कुछ स्टेस्ट्स ने कोल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर, सेल और इम्पार्ट पर अपनी तरफ से रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दिये जिसकी वजह से एक वैस्टड इंटरेस्ट क्रीएट करके कुछ स्टेट्स ने पिछले तीन, चार महीने हुए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ऐप्रोच किया था कि उनको औथोराइज किया जाय कोल के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, सेल वगैरह पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स इम्पोज करने के लिये। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मना कर दिया। इन्कार करने के बावजूद भी कुछ सूबों ने रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स, लगा दिये हैं जिसकी वजह से वैस्टड इंटरेस्ट कोल डीलिंग्स के अन्दर क्रीएट होता है। और जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि शोर्टेज कुछ वैगन्स की कमी की वजह से है, वह एक आर्टिफिशियल शोर्टेज उन रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स के लगाने की वजह से भी क्रीएट होती है।

स्पीकर साहब, एक बड़ा अजीब सा मामला मालूम होता है। इनकी जौइंट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी है लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने रेलवे वालों के ऊपर रेस्पांसिबिलिटी डाल दी और रेलवे वालों ने अपने वजूहात देखे कि ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ऐसी है कि जिसकी वजह से मूवमेंट ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है। खैर ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन जैसी है, इसका जिक्र फिर किया जायगा, लेकिन एक बात हर एक को मालूम देती है, जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा, कि बंगाल, बिहार

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह]

की ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब होने की वजह से कोल और वैगन का मूवमेंट बन्द हो जाता है। स्पीकर साहब, ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन इन के बस की बात नहीं । तो मतलब यह है कि कितने असें तक ये सारी चीजें चलती रहेंगी ? इसका मतलब यह है कि न नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नाचेगी। न ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन बंगाल, बिहार की ठीक हो न वहां से वैगन्स का मूवमेंट हो और न कोल की कमी दूर हो।

बहरहाल, मैं इन बातों को अर्ज करते हुए आप के जरिये मन्त्री महोदय से दो, तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूं। पहली बात यह कि क्या यह ठीक है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने अभी थोड़े दिन हुए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से परमीशन मांगी थी कि इस कोल के ऊपर, जैसे कि मिसाल के तौर पर दिल्ली और हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने उनसे परमीशन मांगी थी कि कोल के सेल और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगा सकें। और क्या यह ठीक है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वह परमीशन देने से इन्कार कर दिया लेकिन उस के बाद भी उन सरकारों ने इस कोल के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर, सेल, परचेज वगैरह पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स इम्पोज कर दिये ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि सारे रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स भारत सरकार ने कोल के ऊपर से 1967 के अन्दर अपने नोटिफिकेशन के जरिये रिमूव कर लिये थे या नहीं ? और उसके बावजूद कोई उनके पास रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स पब्लिक की तरफ से आये हैं कि स्टेट्स इस तरह के कोल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और सेल वगैरह के अन्दर इंटरफीयर कर के एक आर्टिफिशियल कोल शोर्टेज क्रीएट कर रही हैं ?

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इसके लिये कोई टार्गेट डेट मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं जब तक कोल की यह कमी रिमूव हो जायेगी? आज जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में सफर कर रही है और उनके बन्द होने की नौबत आ गई है। ब्रिक किल्न्स भी तकरीबन 50 परसेंट बन्द हो चुके हैं इसलिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय कोई टार्गेट डेट मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं जिस वक्त तक कोल की शोर्टेज खत्म हो जायेगी और इंडस्ट्रीज को और ब्रिक किल्न्स वालों को इस मुश्किल से बचाया जा सकेगा ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as the question as to whether any of the States have asked for permission to administer and impose restrictions on the sale of coal is concerned, the Government of India have not refused permission to any State Government for imposing any control on distribution. So far as we are aware, no such request has been made.

So far as control on coal prices and coal distribution is concerned, the hon. Member is right in saying that the controls were lifted, I think in 1967. As a result there has been no hardship either to industry are to consumer. As I have made clear in the statement, the main reason for the difficulties today faced by the consumer is not because there is not adequate coal or adequate production but there is the difficulty of transport.

I am not able to appreciate exactly what the hon. Member means by referring to artificial scarcity. If he means by that that coal is not avilable to the consumer, though there is adequate production of coal, that is correct. It is not made available to the consumer due to the difficuties that we are facing, which have been explained in the statement that I heve placed before the House.

So far as fixing a target date by which the shortage of coal, or the difficulties of the consumer in getting coal can be removed, is concerned, I am afraid it is not possible to fix any date by which we can see that the consumer will get coal because we are repeatedly facing difficulties. Today is 30th. Only on the 29th, that is yesterday, there was a *bandh* in Durgapur as a result of which 10,000 wagons were immobilised in Durgapur-Asansol area. So, we are faced by various difficulties all the time

and we have to our best to solve them. All I can assure the House is that the government is devoting its most serious attention to attempting to solve these problems that have been created in relation to the transport of coal.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मन्त्री जी ने कहा मैं मानता हूं कि कोल की जो कमी है वह कम प्रोडक्शन की वजह से नहीं है बल्कि मूवमेंट न होने की वजह से है। उन्होंने कहा है कि 1968-69 में 5.95 मिलियन टन कोयला पिटहेड पर था, 1969-70 में 7.08 मिलियन टन था और अब 1970-71 में 9.21 मिलियन टन है। लेकिन जैसा स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि बंगाल और बिहार की ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन के कारण वैगनों की कमी है, यह मैं नहीं मानता हूं। वास्तव में यदि कोयले से भरे हुए वैगन बिहार से बंगाल की तरफ जायें, जहां कहते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर प्राब्लेम है, तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। बिहार का कोयला इस तरफ भी आता है। जहां कोलियरी में कोयले की कीमत 30 रु० पर टन है वहां दिल्ली में वह 200 रु० पर टन है। इसलिए यह कहना कि ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन के कारण वैगनों का मूवमेंट नहीं हो रहा है और इस कारण कोयले का दाम बढ़ा है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जैसा स्टटमेंट में कहा गया है ला ऐंड आर्डर प्राब्लेम बंगाल और बिहार में ज्यादा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी पैसेन्जर ट्रेनें चलती हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेलों को गिराने की कोशिश की जाती है, हम लोग भी जानते हैं कि दिन दहाड़े डकैतियां होती हैं और कई ट्रेनों को तो रोक कर पूरी ट्रेन को लूट लिया गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद ट्रेनों को कैंसेल नहीं किया गया। तब फिर क्या कारण है कि जिस वैगन में कोयला भरा हुआ होता है, जिसमें इंसान ट्रैवेल नहीं करते, उनको ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुकेशन के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है? हकीकत यह है कि हम लोगों के इलाके से जो कोयले के वैगन आते रहे हैं उनके लिए, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, एक-एक वैगन पर काफी घूस देनी पड़ती है। जो लोग पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं उनको वैगन नहीं दिये जाते।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भी कंसन्र्ड मिनिस्ट्री हो वह इस पर ध्यान दे और इस आर्टिफिशल स्केअर्सिटी को हटाने की कोशिश करे। वास्तव स्केअर्सिटी कोल की नहीं है, स्केअर्सिटी है वैगनों की। वैगन भी सरकार के पास काफी हैं लेकिन जो सिस्टम है, जो रेड-टैपिज्म है उसके कारण वैगन नहीं मिल पाते। इसलिए जिस तरीके से हो सके इस वैगनों की स्केअर्सिटी को हटाने की कोशिश की जाये।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार क्या स्टेप ले रही है उसकी सदन को पूरी जानकारी देने की कृपा करे।

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: When the hon. Member mentions that the law and order situation is comparatively better in areas like Delhi or North India and there is no reason why there should be shortage of wagons, he does not appreciate the fact that shortage of wagons in big areas like Bengal and Bihar necessarily influences the wagon availability throughout the country and particularly in Northern India because the wagons are not just concentrated in one particular area. If you take the question of transport of coal it comes mainly from Bengal-Bihar coalfields and also from Central India coalfields. All the wagons have to be taken as a whole and if there is shortage of wagons in the eatern part of India that affects also the position in the rest of the country. So for as the question of running passenger trains, I can assure the hon. Member that passengers in these areas do also complain about stoppages of trains, cutting of over-head wires as a result of which trains are stopped and are not able to run according to schedule.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : Is there a real shortage of wagons or are the wagons being held up ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : So far as Railway Administration's assessment is concerned it does not consider that there is any shortage of wagons. It says there is shortage in availability of wagons due to law and order situation, thefts of various parts of wagons, theft of copper wire and so on.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : जो भी पैसा दे दे उसको वैगन मिल जाता है, वैसे नहीं मिलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको इस तरह से बीच में नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में जैसा अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया करीब 92 लाख टन कोयला कोलिअरीज के स्टाक में है और बंगाल और बिहार की कोल फील्ड्स, जो 75 प्रसेंट कोयला प्रोड्यूस करती हैं, 3 लाख 90 हजार लोगों में से 3 लाख लोगों को एम्पलाय करती हैं। वह काफी कठिनाई से गुजर रहे हैं। 1968 में उनको प्रति दिन 6600 वैगन लक्ष्य थे 1970 में वह टारगेट रक्खा गया 7,000 वैगन। लेकिन उनको 1969 में 6370 वैगन मिले और 1970 में 5778 मिले तथा 1971 के मई महीने तक 5538 वैगन प्रति दिन के हिसाब से मिले हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि प्रति दिन 840 वैगंज की कमी हुई। इसकी वजह से 62 लाख टन कोयला ये मूव नहीं कर पाए और उस कारण से उनको क्षति उठानी पड़ी। इसकी वजह से कालयरी वालों ने लगभग अस्सी लाख टन कोयला निकाला ही नहीं। जहां चालीस लाख टन का इनके पास पास स्टाक रहा करता था अब इनके पास 92 लाख टन का स्टाक हो गया है। इस तरह से आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि एक तरफ तो कोयले की भरमार है, अम्बार कोयले के लगे हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ सारे मुल्क में कोयले का अभाव आप को नजर आता है। अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया है कि कोयले के अभाव के कारण लोगों को दुगुनी, तिगुनी, और चौगुनी उसकी कीमत देनी पड़ रही है। यह जो कमी है इसकी वजह क्या है और इसका परिणाम क्या होता है, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। जो मजदूर होते हैं वे पीस रेट पर काम करते हैं। इस कारण से जितना उत्पादन कम होता है उसी हिसाब से उतने आदमियों की कमी हो जाती है, उस हिसाब से उतने ही आदमी कम कर दिये जाते हैं। एक तरफ तो आपने पचास करोड़ रुपया लोगों को मजदूरी देने के लिए, एम्प्लामेंट अपरचुनिटीज पैदा करने के लिए इस साल के बजट में रखा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ इसी साल में आपने पचास करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रुपया मजदूरी के रूप में लोगों से ले लिया है और लोगों को बेकार कर दिया है।

वैगन्स की पूर्ति का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उनकी सप्लाई पोजिशन खराब है और उनकी संख्या गिरती जा रही है। बंगाल और बिहार में मई के प्रथम सप्ताह तक इन्होंने 5538 वैगंज दिये और जून के प्रथम सप्ताह में जाकर वैगंज की संख्या कम हो कर 5174 रह गई। हर रोज इनका जो टारगेट है वह गिरता जा जा रहा है। 1970 में इनका टारगेट सात हजार वैगंज का था। 1971 में कोकिंग कोल और ब्लेंडिंग कोल के लिए एक मीटिंग हुई थी। स्टील प्लांट्स को जो कोल सप्लाई किया जाता है उसके बारे में इन्होंने टारगेट फिक्स किया है कि हम 5600 वैगन्स दे सकते हैं। आप देखें कि सात हजार से घटा कर इन्होंने 5600 पर ला कर अपना टारगेट फिक्स कर दिया है। ये वैगन्स देते नहीं हैं और न ही इनकी देने की नियत है। इसका असर क्या होता है? कलकत्ता कोल फील्ड्ज के बहुत नजदीक है। बंगाल में कोयला पैदा होता है। कलकत्ता में कोयला तेरह रुपये टन किराया दे कर जा सकता था लेकिन 52 रुपये टन दे कर ट्रकों में में वह जाता है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि

उसकी कीमत चौगुनी हो जाती है। दिल्ली में साफ्ट कोक की कीमत 56 रुपये और भाड़ा मिला कर 115 रुपये होनी चाहिये लेकिन अब यह हो जाती है 230 रुपये । यह सब क्यों होता है ? फिर इस कमी का असर क्या पड़ता है ? चिम्नियाँ बन्द हैं, ईट बंद हो गया है, बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रकशन एक्टिविटी स्टैंडस्टिल पर आ गई है । इन सब की वजह से कितने ही लोग बेकार हो गए हैं और कितने ही लोगों को काम नहीं मिल पा रहा है । वैस्टर्न पार्ट में भी बहुत से उद्योग बन्द हो रहे हैं। जो चलते भी हैं उनको घाटा उठाना पड़ता है । 1968-69 में 39,00,000 लाख टन कोयले का स्टाक था। 1969-70 में वह 52 लाख टन का था। यह मैं बिहार और बंगाल की ही बात आपको बता रहा हूं। 1970-71 में 15 लाख 80 हजार टन का स्टाक था। जो बीमारी है उसका असली कारण क्या है ? कारण डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन में गड़बड़ी का है । उन्होंने बताया है कि तार काट दिये जाते हैं। यह भी उन्होंने बताया है कि ला एंड आर्डर की पोजिशन खराब होने की वजह से भी अडचन पड़ती है इनके काम में बाधा पड़ती है। ये जो चीजें हैं इन पर इनको काबू पाना चाहिये। बिहार में अब इनकी सरकार है । बंगाल में भी अब राष्ट्रपति का शासन है और वहां का शासन भी इनके हाथ में है। किन को स्पेशल कोटा दिया गया है इसका कच्चा चिट्ठा मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। स्पेशल कोटा फिकटिशस लोगों को दिया गया है । स्पेशल कोटा स्पेशलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री के वास्ते होता है। लेकिन इस स्पेशल सप्लाई के रूप में एक आदमी को एक एक कंसाइनी को जोकि कंज्यूमर है और कंज्यूमर भी जैनुइन नहीं फिक्टिशस है कितना-कितना कोयला दिया गया है, इसका चिट्ठा मेरे पास मौजूद है । अगर आप छानबीन कराने के लिए तैयार हों तो मैं पूरी लिस्ट आपको दे सकता हूँ विद डैस्टीनेशन। ऐसे-ऐसे कंज्यूमर्ज को यह दिया गया है जिसका कुछ पता ही नहीं है। एक जनता कोल ट्रेडर्ज है। उनको पौने तीन महीने में 88 वैगंज मिले हैं और ये 88 वैगंज कम से कम बीस डैस्टीनेशंज में गए हैं। इतना बड़ा बिजिनैसमैन वह है या नहीं इसका तो पता नहीं लेकिन 88 वैगंज उसको मिले हैं पिछले पौने तीन महीने में। यह माल बाजार में जा कर बिका है। इसी तरह से शाह एंड वोहरा को पौने तीन महीने में 140 वैगंज मिले हैं। मैं डिटेल्ज और डेस्टीनेशन, कंसाइनमेंट आदि सब लेकर आपको दे सकता हूं। एस एन पोद्दार को 54 वैगंज मिले हैं। पौने तीन महीनें में। एक दिन में एक रेक निकलता है । शाह एंड वोहरा के नाम पर एक दिन में 75 वैगंज निकले और ये वैगंज गाजियाबाद आए और वहाँ से डिफेंट डैस्टीनेशंज को गए। एक रेट में 60,90 वैगन निकलता है। एक रेक में रेलवे के अफसरों और स्टाफ को पैंतीस हजार रुपये मिलता है। पैंतीस हजार का जो मार्जिन होता है और जो मिडलमैन देता है वह पंतीस के 85 हजार बना कर कंज्यूमर से वसूल करता है और जो कंज्यूमर है उस बेचारे को छाती पर हाथ रख कर कीमत अदा करनी पड़ती है। उसका कोई और कंज्यूमर होता है तो वह उससे वसूल करता है । लेकिन है नहीं। हम समाजवाद लाने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन सोशलिस्टिक सोसाइटी रातों रात अफसरों को कैपिटलिस्ट बना देती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मसले का मुस्तैदी से आप हल निकाले। एक तरफ तो कोयले का अम्बार लगा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ कोयले के लिए लोग तरस रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसका कोई हल निकालें। जो वैगंज की बनावटी कमी हो गई है इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस का सम्बन्ध इस्पात और खान मन्त्री से है। वह प्राडक्शन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। लेकिन कोयले की स्केसिटी दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी रेलवे मिनिस्टर की है। इसलिए वह इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब उनकी सलाह से ही दिया जा रहा है।

श्री शम्भूनाथ : सारा करप्शन भी सलाह से हो रहा है।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I have no objection in replying to the hon. Member because it pertains to the Railways. I don't deny that there is corruption in the Railways. The only question is how to trace the culprits and bring them to book. I have been making every effort during the last two months. That the hon. Members know. The results will be known a little later.

I am particularly grateful to the hon. Member for giving me information and I will see that these things stop. But corruption does not come in the way of coal supplies because it may only cause maldistribution. Instead of one man getting, the other man gets. The real thing is the wagon shortage. Even if corruption is completely stopped, there would not be sufficient coal supply for all the needs of the country, as my hon. friend said.

The difficulties we are feeling, you will have to take more seriously. It is the *bandh*, it is the strike, etc. that are affecting coal supplies... (*Interruptions*) As I said, unless the House, however unpleasant it may be, faces the real question...(*Interruptions*) In the last four days, two *bandhs* have taken place... (*Interruptions*) One *bandh* holds up not only the passenger trains but goods trains also are held up all over the area affected because they are connected. If coal is being produced 10 miles from Delhi, there would have been no difficulty. But the coal has to come from those areas where these *bandhs* and all kinds of criminal activities are going on and I assure the House and the hon. Member who has highlighted this aspect...

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh) : Absolutely incorrect.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I repeated this at the metting we had recently and we propose to take drastic action and we will see. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : You seek their co-operation in not having the *bandhs*.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : The hon. Minister has not answered the specific question of corrupt practices by the railway officials.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. I have been watching every thing. The Minister deserves all sympathy. He is a good man and he is put to...(*Interruptions*) He has taken a great risk—full of corruption, full of accidents.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कोयले का संकट गम्भीर से गम्भीर होता जा रहा है। इस का असर समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों पर पड़ रहा है। कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। दूसरे कामों में कठिनाई हो रही है। जो करोड़ों लोग अपने घरों में कोयले का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन को भी महंगे दाम पर कोयला मिल रहा है। खुद दिल्ली में 10 रुपये से अधिक पर एक मन कोयला मिलता है, जब कि पिछले आम चुनाव से पहले वह 5·90 रुपये पर मिलता था। इन तीन चार महीनों में कोयले के दाम में कितना फर्क पड़ गया है, इसी से हम अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि कोयले का संकट हमारे देश में कितना गम्भीर है।

यह संकट क्यों है ? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है, जब कि दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक और "बन्द" की वजह से यह संकट है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ हद तक स्ट्राइक्स और "बन्दों" का असर कोयले के आवागमन पर पड़ता है। लेकिन क्या मुख्य कारण यही है ? नहीं, मुख्य कारण यह नहीं है। मुख्य कारण यह है कि हजारों वैगन बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। पूर्वी रेलवे में पांच हजार वैगन बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, जिन की मरम्मत नहीं की जा रही है। जिस अनुपात में वैगन खराब होते हैं, या चोरों द्वारा उन के पुर्जे निकाल लिए जाते हैं—उस में रेलवे के अधिकारी और पुलिस के लोग भी साझीदार हैं, उस अनुपात में उन की

मरम्मत के लिए काफी मजदूर नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इस वजह से भी रिपेयर कम होती है, डिब्बे बेकार पड़े रहते हैं और कोयला ढोने के लिए डिब्बों की कमी हो जाती है। इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में बहुत बेकारी है। अगर रेलवे में मजदूरों की कमी है, तो और मजदूरों की बहाली की जाये। तब सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा वैगन बना सकेगी, उन की मरम्मत कर सकेगी और अधिक कोयला ढोया जा सकेगा।

सरकार केवल यह कह कर अपनी जवाबदेही से नहीं बच सकती है कि हड़ताल या "बन्द" की वजह से कोयले का संकट पैदा हुआ है। मैं बता सकता हूं कि अलग अलग डिविजन में कितने कितने डिब्बे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, खराब हो गये हैं, उन के पुर्जे चोरी हो गये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सरकार के अफसरों की मिली-भगत से चोरी होती है, अन्यथा चोरी नहीं हो सकती है। जो चोरी और गोल-माल होता है, उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने एक व्यवस्था रखी है और वह उस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है। लेकिन उस को सोचना चाहिए कि उस से कितना फायदा होता है।

यह कहा गया है—और यह ठीक है—कि स्ट्राइक और "बन्द" होते हैं। जब तक सरकार की मजदूर-विरोधी नीति और इजारेदारों तथा पूंजीपतियों को आगे बढ़ाने की नीति रहेगी, तब तक वह स्ट्राइक्स और "बन्दों" को रोक नहीं सकती है। आखिर मजदूर क्यों स्ट्राइक्स करते हैं ?—इस लिए कि सरकार ने अभी तक कोल वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है, वह मजदूरों की दूसरी दिक्कतों को दूर नहीं करती है, वह उन को बिल्कुल स्टीमरोलर कर देती है; उन का रिट्रेंचमेंट किया जाता है। इस वजह से मजदूरों के लिए लड़ने के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं होता है।

जहां तक कोलियरीज का सम्बन्ध है, कितनी कोलियरीज बन्द हो गई हैं ? इस संकट के लिए कोलियरीज के मालिक कितने जवाबदेह हैं ? वे क्या गोल-माल करते हैं ? कोयले का संकट दिखाने के लिए वे भी मैनपुलेट करते हैं, ताकि उन को दाम बढ़ाने का मौका मिले और वे रेलवे पर दबाव डाल सकें कि कोयले की कमी है, इसलिए उस के दाम बढ़ाये जायें। उन के मैनिपुलेशन और उन की देश-विरोधी नीति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? अगर उस ने कोई कार्यवाही की होती, तो इतनी कोलियरीज बन्द न होतीं। सैकड़ों हजारों कोलियरीज बन्द हो गई हैं। उस को रोकने में सरकार सक्षम नहीं है।

इन कारणों से हमारे देश में कोयले का संकट है। अगर सरकार केवल स्ट्राइक और "बन्द" की बात कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहेगी, तो स्थिति और भी भयावह हो जायेगी और उस स्थिति को टाला नहीं जा सकेगा। सरकार तमाम छेदों को बन्द करने की कोशिश करे। वह केवल एक छेद को न देखे। उसकी आदत है केवल एक छेद देखने की। वह इन तमाम गड़बड़ियों को देखे और रेलवे मंत्रालय तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय दोनों मिल कर इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढ़ने का प्रयास करें। तभी हमारे देश में कोयले की कमी दूर हो पायेगी। आज कोयले की कमी का असर आम जनता के जीवन पर पड़ रहा है, जिस में मजदूर वर्ग और सरकारी कर्मचारी भी हैं। पार्लियामेंट के सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि कोयले की कमी बहुत बढ़ गई है, जब कि हमारी तन्ख्वाह महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया नहीं जाता है। इस वजह से ये दिक्कतें हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि कोल शार्टेज, वैगन शार्टेज के साथ साथ जो निजी कोयला उद्योग के मालिक हैं उन की भी गड़बड़ी है और इस को भी आप को रोकना होगा। तो इस को देखते हुए मैं यह पूछता हूं कि क्या सरकार वर्तमान कोयला संकट को ध्यान में रख कर निजी कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए तैयार है या

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं और अगर नहीं तो क्यों ? क्योंकि इस का भी इस से संबंध है ।

(2) रेल के डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए क्या सरकार मरम्मत करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का विचार रखती है ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों और रखती है तो उस की योजना क्या है ?

(3) रेल डिब्बों की चोरी, पुर्जों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही सरकार ने अब तक की है और उस का परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

और आखीरी सवाल मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह बहुत बेसिक बात है, जिस के ऊपर यह हमला करते हैं, कोयला खानों में होने वाली हड़तालों को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने मजदूरों को नियमानुकूल मिलने वाली सुविधाओं को दिलवाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि हां तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I hope you will kindly excuse me if I do not answer the general propositions that he has made. The specific point that he has made is about wagon shortage. The Railway Administration feels that there is no shortage of wagons.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सभा में राज्य मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि शार्टेज है और यहां यह कहते हैं कि नहीं है शार्टेज ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को क्या हो गया ? अभी तो वह बोले भी नहीं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पांच सात दिन पहले वहां कहा कि शार्टेज है और आज यहां वह कहते हैं कि शार्टेज नहीं है ? तो किसकी बात सही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member base his interruption on the basis of what was said elsewhere. Let us hear now what the hon. Minister has to say.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I think it was made very clear by my colleague and also myself that there is no shortage in the number of wagons but in the availability of wagons. That has been made clear several times, and, therefore, the hon. Member is not correct in saying that there is a contradietion between the statements of my colleague and myself.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as wagons which have become unserviceable are concerned, we have already issued instructions for their repairs. As my hon. friend has suggested, if necessary, we shall engage more mechanics and more labour, and I went to see that all these wagons are put on the track after repairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Wagons will be nightmare for him for some time.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : I do not want to cover the ground which my hon. friends have already covered. I want only to bring to the notice of the House the wide repercussions that this coal transport crisis has generated in the country. Giridih NCDC collieries are getting one-sixth of the number of wagons, all in the name of rational movement of wagons. Barauni is closest to Giridih and Giridih should get all the wagons, but actually it does not get. Giridih got two-thirds of wagons of the orders from Barauni and one-third was given to the private sector. But when it come to allotment of wagons, the ratio was reversed, and two-thirds were given to the private sector and one-third for Giridih, and probably there was money changing hands in it ; all this was done in the name of rational coal movement.

Then, normally by the rule of thumb, the public sector corporation, namely the NCDC is getting on an average one-sixth of its requirements. When it comes to allotment of wagons for movement of coal slack or coal dust on which depends the profitability of each colliery, the bulk of it goes to the private sector. When the officer in charge of movement was asked why this discrimination was there, he insolently

replied 'well, that my discretion ; it is none of your business'. This was how a very high official of one public sector company replied to the representative of another public sector company.

Now, transport bottleneck has led to wide repercussions. Normally, the collieries carry one month's stock or 6 million tonnes, but now it has gone up to 7½ million tonnes for Bengal and Bihar and 9½ million tonnes all over India.

Like the influx of refugees, it is going up by the million mark every month. That means Rs. 14 crores have been locked up in pithead stocks. Who is going to foot the bill ? Will it be the Private colliery owners or will it in the form of retrenchment of labour on the sly by means of lock-outs or lay off or will it be by defaulting in royalties ? I am afraid because of this artifically-generated coal famine as railway wagons are not moving, because some officers are not doing their work and because labour is not pulling its weight due to the epidemic of bundh, there is a shift from coal to oil which will very heavily affect our economy in the shape of a further drain on our foreign exchange. The engineering industry is hard hit. Forests are cut down and better quality coal seams get slaughtened.

The Railway Minister has already studied the problem in depth when he was associated with the ARC and he knows what to do about it. I have nothing to suggest except to say that in view of the urgency of the issue and in view of tha circumstances in which we may have to mobilise all our economic resources, he may consider either reverting back to the coal allotment prevailing in 1967 or in the new context constitute a local co-ordinating advisory committee in the areas concerned in which the MPS of the region concerned could have some say so that these incipient difficulties could be solved on the spot.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. member has analysed the Problem correctly and made a suggestion. I will examine it and see what can be done.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The Railway Minister has proved to be a thoroughly useless person, a hopeless Minister. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY (Chandauli) : There should be a two-hour discussion on this because satisfactory replies have not been forthcoming.

MR. SPEAKER: There has been almost a debate now. I have given that much latitude. There will be another occasion when the Ministry's demands for grants are discussed.

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mysore Fire Force (Cadre and Recruitment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Mysore Fire Force (Cadre and Recruitment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 163 in Mysore Gazette dated the 3rd June, 1971, under, sub-section (3) of section 39 of the Mysore Fire Force Act, 1964 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore.

(2) A statement explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notification could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-550/71.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Third Report

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I present the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.49 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(Contd.)

Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : We resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation together with the cut motions moved thereon.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants made by the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation. In doing so, I would like to draw his attention to three or four matters which I think pertain to his Ministry.

I take it the Minister of Labour is also the Minister of employment. That is the assumption on which I am proceeding because in the Government of India rules of businees, as far as I am able to gather, the Labour Minister is not only in charge of the problem of unemployment and rehabilitation but will also look after employment, because the whole Directorate-General of Employment is under his jurisdiction.

I would like to draw his attention to the fact that between 1961 and 1969 there has been an increase in employment in the public and private sectors taken together from 12.6 million to 17.1 million, *i.e.*, there has been an increase in employment of the order of 4.5 million persons, which means about 36 per cent. These figures are the figures which are usually quoted as an indication of the great progress that we have made. The figures are correct. I may also say as a matter of auto-biographical information that in the Planning Commission I was the first person to suggest that instead of only giving the figures of unemployment, the Government of India should start giving figures of employment also.

As against the increase in employment, I want to draw the attention of the Labour Minister to the fact that during the period the number of applicants on the live register of the employment exchanges increased from 18.3 lakhs to 34.2 lakhs, that means an increase of 87 per cent. I am very well aware that everybody whose name is on the live register is not necessarily unemployed, but I am sure the Labour Minister is also aware that many people who are not employed do not register themselves. So, broadly speaking, when we make statistical calculations, we assume that the movement of persons on the live register in the employment exchanges indicates the trend of unemployment in the country.

Therefore, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that whereas employment has increased in the organised sector, both public and private, by 96 per cent in a period of nine years, during the same period unemployment, which again broadly corresponds to the organised sector, has increased by 87 per cent. This is a serious matter. I know there are all sorts of schemes of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 100 crores, but I have been asking for this information and I would like to have a definite, categorical, understandable statement as to what our employment policy is for the country as a whole regarding those whom we know are unemployed.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : With your permission, may I point out that employment policy is basically determined by the Planning Commission, of which the hon. Member was a Member ?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I hope he is not going to father on me all the sins of the present Government just because once I happened to be a Member of the Planning Commission and the Government. In any case, I would under no circumstances make myself responsible for the present Planning Commission, whatever may be my relation with the present Government.

What is even more disquieting is that if you analyse the live register in the employment exchanges carefully, the number of those who are educated, matriculates, intermediates and graduates, has gone up by 160 per cent as against the increase of 86 per cent in the total number. The number of those who are not educated and who are entered on the live register has gone up by 53 per cent.

Unfortunately, these two documents, which I tried my best to go through as

carefully as I could, contain no statement on what precisely the Ministry of Labour is doing to deal with this increasing menace of educated unemployment in the country.

From what I know of the projection of the number of people who will be coming out from educational institutions, this number is going to increase more and more. Therefore we should like to know what is the policy and what are the programmes. It is no good telling us that Rs. 25 crores had been provided. What is the programme ? What is the policy that the Laboure Ministry has got to see that the problem of educated unemployed is tackled ? Educated unemployment is an explosive factor in our social life. How do they propose to deal with it ?

Incidentally I want to make one or two suggestions about the employment exchanges which the hon. Minister has got under his control. They should not be treated merely as institutions for registering those who come for employment. They should some how be made to become institutions where some kind of training is given. It is not being done now. There are 460 or 500 employment exchanges all over the country. Those people come to register themselves there. Is there any library there ? Is there some place where those who come to register themselves can sit and get some kind of training because it is in that place the unemployed people come. If they could get some kind of training, some kind of skills, it may become possible for them to get employment more easily than others.

There is a more disquieting factor. We thought that we have these employment exchanges for the purpose of finding employment to those who registered themselves in the employment exchanges. This is the object and I belive we have laws and administrative orders and so on that all employing agencies including the public sector and the private sector should notify their requirements to the employment exchanges. Analysing the figures for placement I find that in 1961 it was about four lakhs and to my horror, in 1969 it was 4.3 lakhs. He has provided the figures himself, year by year. While the number of people on the live register has gone up by 87 per cent and the number of persons who are educated and who are on the live register has gone up by 100 per cent, the placement have remained practically still. It has become a smaller proportion of those who are on the live register. Immediately he should institute an enquiry why it is so. My own feeling is that many jobs are being filled by methods other than legitimate. Many persons who register themselves in the employment exchanges do not get a chance. I do not want to make an irresponsible statement. I have heard when I was touring my constituency that very often people who are registered in the employment exchanges cannot get their applications forwarded unless they do something which is not a very legitimate thing to do. This is a matter of great importance because the employment exchanges were created for a specific purpose. I should like the hon. Minister to conduct an enquiry as to why the number of placements obtained through employment exchanges has remained more or less constant over the last nine years. What are the factors standing in the way ? Are not the employers co-operating ? Not only the private employers but the public employers, because public employers account for two thirds of the total employment in the organised sector. Are the Government and the public sector employers making sufficient use of the employment exchanges and way are placements not going up ?

I do not think I should take up the time of the House dealing with employment policy because it is a long subject with various components ; I shall speak about that to the Minister personally some time later. But I want him to take up these two questions : educated unemployment and about the placements and about making the role of the employment exchanges more positive. At the moment it is very negative. Let it be more positive in the direction of getting more placement and getting better training and skills for those who register themselves in the employment exchanges.

Sir, the second point that I want to make for the information of the hon. Minister—if I may kindly request his attention for a moment...

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : You need only my attention.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Of course, through you I am addressing the Minister. If the Minister is not listening, even you would not be able to help.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am very keenly following the hon. Member because he is the architect of the policy on employment in the past. He is applying his mind to the present situation.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am glad that the hon. Minister finds it easier to follow me when he is discussing the matters with the hon. Defence Minister.

The second point I would like to make, and to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Labour Minister is the subject of workers' eduction. I think it is really very unfortunate that attention has not been paid to it. I know the hon. Minister is a very keen trade unionist, and he is interested in workers' welfare. What is done in the field of workers' education in this country ? We are told there is Central Board of Workers' Education. What do they do ? They train worker-teachers, worker-trainees. They are trained in what ? Trade union practices. The workers' education association movement is something which exists in England for the last 30 to 40 years. Workers' education is intended to give opportunity to unskilled workers to become skilled workers ; give an opportunity for skilled workers to become more skilled workers. I would like to know what is being done here. Are there evening classes for workers ? Is there any obligation imposed on the employers, both in the private and the public sectors, to arrange evening classes ? Are the workers given time to attend the evening classes ? Are they given any incentive for attending these classes ? Do they get any promotion if they do well in the evening classes ? In what way are we using the workers educacation movement as an instrument for increasing productivity, for making the workers more conscious of their responsibility and have an increasing sense of participation ?

I think these are major questions. I must say, with great regret, that the Labour Ministry in the past—I suddenly remember my friend Babu Jagjiwan Ram also who have been a Labour Minister and I have the greatest respect for him, have not received sufficient attention of the Labour Ministry. (*Interruptions*) Sir, do you want me to finish here ?

MR. SPEAKER : I only wanted to know how much time you would take.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I shall finish in three or four minutes.

MR SPEAKER : He is entirely a different man on this bench now.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Do you want me to go to that bench, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are quite free from official shackles now.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : He may come here.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Not to the CPM ; not even to the CPI.

Now, the third point I would like to make—I do not want to take the time of the House—is about workers' university. For a long time it has been my dream—unfortunately I did not stay long in the Planning Commission to implement this dream that we should have a workers' university in this country.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : May I ask the hon. Member, while he was the Education Minister, he should have initiaed some scheme.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am not in the dock. I had initiated many things, and I hope the Government will see that those things are continued. I deliberately refrain from talking about it. I do not want to embarrass the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him say what has been done, and in your turn you can advise him as you think proper.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : A workers' university, I think, is very im-

portant. There should be more involvement of colleges and universities in workers' education. What are the courses, the extra-mural courses, that you have for the workers? The regional languages are now coming up as the media of instruction. Will the Labour Minister talk to his colleague, the Education Minister, and between them, draw up some kind of a scheme, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, if necessary, to see that exta-mural courses are arranged for the workers so that there could be workers' extension classes and workers' evening classes. Just as the Ruskin College is the workers' university, I want to call such a workers' university here as the N. M. Joshi College or the N. M. Johsi university. Some kind of workers' university can be established, where they could study, and where they can have training for workers' participation in management. Unless they are trained, unless they have that opportunity, it would be very difficult for them really to function. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the subject of workers' university be taken up in right earnest. He may perhaps set up a small group for this purpose. I have every hope that during his regime as Labour Minister, before he is shifted to some other Ministry, he will see that a beginning is made in this direction and a workers' university is brought into existence.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : It is a very novel suggestion.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Mr. Malaviya has certain fixed ideas as to what should happen in Indian society and anything that does not fall within that framework is novel to him. (*Interruption*). I know as much of Marxism as he does.

Side by side with this, in view of the fact that Government have now proclaimed their acceptance of the policy of workers' participation in management we already have workers' representatives in the management of HSL and we are going to have them in the nationalised banks; the Labour Minister says we will have it in other public undertakings also and I am sure it will come about in private enterprises also—in view of all this, the minister should consider whether the time has not come for us to have a staff training college for workers, because we want to upgrade the workers. They are not just servants or employees; they are copartners, sharers in the enterprise. To be effective sharers, they must have knowledge and equipment.

Coming to rehabilitation, I have been living in Delhi for the last 29 years and I know that as far as Punjab is concerned, more or less the rehabilitation has been completed. But I want an up-to-date statement showing the refugee rehabilitation in West Bengal. I am not talking of Bangladesh: they are not refugees but temporary guests. Over the last 10 or 15 years, serveral millions of refugees have come from East Bengal to West Bengal. I want a succinct statement as to how many have come, how they have been rehabilitated, what is their employment, earnings, etc. In regard to our involuntary guests from Bangladesh, I would suggest that the Minister should take this opportunity to have a socio-economic census made of them, because they are confined to fixed places in large numbers. Later on questions may arise as to whether they are Indians, whether they have property and so on. We have got a large number of college students and matriculates unemployed and registered in the employment exchanges. It should be quite easy, with a little training of three to four days, to put them on this job. They can go to the various camps and within a month or a month and a half, complete the socio-economic census of these temporary guests of ours.

With these words, I thank you for your forbearance.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, two very important departments are in the hands of the Minister and I sympathise with him because the tasks confronting him are very huge. At the outset, I admit that our new minister has started his ministerial career quite well. He has intervened in two very important disputes and brought about a satisfactory solution, namely, the IAC and Barauni railway workers' disputes. Whatever may be the diffiulties faced by the Barauni railway workers now, they are due to the mishandling of the Railway Ministry. He has done some other good work also. But he is simply a cog in the wheel. We are discussing not Mr. Khadilkar but the Government's labour policy. Government has no wage policy. Its only advocacy is

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

that wage shuuld be linked with production. which has been rejected by all unions including INTUC. It is advocated by the employers also.

The consumer price index for the worker is increasing. With 1949 as the base year with 100 points, in March 1971 the figure is 225.6, which is a very big increase. When the profits are increasing the real wages are coming down. With 1961 as the base year with 100, in 1969 according to the government's own figures the figure is 98, which means there is an erosion in real wages. After the new budget of 1971 there is a further erosion and further reduction in wages. So far no attempt has been made to give the workers a need-based minimum wage.

Coming to dearness allowance, as a general rule the dearness allowance never compensates hundred per cent the rise in the cost of living. This is a vicious circle which one has to break. I hope the Labour Minister will break it because he is a Minister for Labour and not a Minister for Employer.

In the realm of industrial relations the principle of recognition of trade unions on the basis of secret ballot has to be introduced in India, as has been suggested by AITUC and five other Central Trade unions. There is no escape from it. The present method of recognition of trade unions would not do.

There are any number of strikes every day, more so in the public sector. For example, the Dandakaranya Development Authority employees are on strik now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is not correct. They have given it up.

DR. RANEN SEN : If so, I am glad. because every day we are getting letters and telegrams. Similarly. the NCDC workers were agitating. What have the Government done in regard to that ? Every day we are discussing the shortage of coal and shortage of wagons. But something has to be done to improve the conditions of the workers in the coal mines also.

The hotel workers of Delhi are on sirike for the last several days. They are claiming their dues from the management for the last sixteen months. I hope Shri Khadilkar will be able to do something to settle this dispute.

Coming to the Report of the Ministry, there is no mention there about implementation of the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act. Has that Act been implemented and, if so, what has been the result. We would like to know that. Then, there is a long-standing demand for the abolition of contract labour in coal mines. It has also been accepted by the Coal Wage Board. Yet, there has been scanty reference to that in the Report. What is the attitude of the government in regard to that ?

Coming to the question of the coal mine workers, it is stated at page 33 of the Report :

> "Contributory factors to this strike included non-implementation of the coal wage board recommendations, contract system in collieries, lay off, closure, delayed payment and non-payment of wages, variable dearness allowance..."

For the last three or four years this has been continuing. What is the good of saying that we are resolving the conflicts and difficulties when the definite recommendations of the wage board are flouted with impunity by the employers ? I want to know what the government propose to do in the matter.

Then there is the question of the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. Whenever any amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act is brought forward by the government, the representatives of trade unions have asked the Government to bring forward a composite amendment so that all the defects in the working of the Act could be removed. But Government have not yet done it.

Then again, take the question of hospital employees and similar people. What about their right to form a union and get it registered ? It is pending for a long time and so it should be taken up, because it is a question of denying the workers the right to form their trade unions and registering them.

Sir, there should be a Bill moved in this House restricting the closures of mills and factories. This question is not limited to my State only but covers every State in India and every industry.

Now, I take up (a) rehabilitation of old migrants ; (b) relief measures for the new-comers. It is a well-known fact, the Government has to admit—that even 50% of the old migrants who have come even before 1964 from East Bengal have not been properly rehabilitated. We compare mentally the rehabilitation that the West Punjab refugees have got in Delhi. We do not grudge them. The same thing should be applied to the old migrants from East Bengal.

Sir, there has been a demand from the Members of this House and the Consultative Committee of this House that a large number of East Bengal refugees are prepared to go to Andamans but they have not been sent to Andamans. What is the difficulty ? We have raised this question several times. Government has to make a clear statement on this. People who are prepared to go to Andamans should be sent there. These are some of the very important things the Rehabilitation Minister has to look after.

Sir, two days ago in Calcutta newspapers it was reported that even now in the Mana camp 90,000 old refugees are awaiting rehabilitation. Therefore, this Government's policy of rehabilitation, I must say, has been a dismal failure.

Now I come to the new-comers. It is a stupendous task. I again sympathise with the Minister. But the Minister alone is not responsible. Let us see what has been the Government's policy ? Government had no vision and plan. They did not anticipate. Why ? Because Government had no foresight. Even in the first week of May or middle of May Government's representatives were saying that two million or so people will come whereas 60,000 people are crossing the border every day. It is now 1 lakh. So, no adequate preparation was made. I had a talk with Mr. Khadilkar the other day. He said that he was making preparations. But even then I say Mr. Khadilkar did not have the foresight. The Government should have foresight, particularly when in the middle of May a lakh of people started coming daily.

What is the position ? Mrs. Mukul Banerjee was there a few days back and she will bear me out that there are many refugee women in one saree for the last three months ; they did not have a second saree. I know it is a stupendous strain on our economy. But they are human beings. They are our neighbours. There should be some consideration in this respect. I come from that constituency which borders Bangla Desh. Therefore, I say that something has got to be done.

30 per cent of the evacuees are registered ; 30 per cent get rations and 20 per cent or even less are getting shelter. This is admitted by every person. Even the Minister will admit it. But those people do not grumble because they understand the difficulty. But we have a duty to perform.

Then, I have seen it in Bongaon hospital that whereas there are 200 patients, there are only 20 or 30 beds. The World Church Council and Oxfam wanted to bring more doctors and nurses and our Government officials—there are some gentlemen sitting there—have said, "No, it is not required." So, they have cabled back saying, "Do not send further doctors and nurses." It was reported in all the Calcutta newspapers. It is a horrible thing. Yesterday's and today's papers say that only a few thousand people have been inoculated against cholera.

Therefore I say, there has been no planning ; there was no foresight. Even now we are tinkering with the problem. I must say, the inane and sterile policy of the Government of India, the policy of inaction and indecision, has led to this situation. When the Government could intervene in the first week of April, Government did not do it in proper time. Now we are faced with this situation.

Regarding the question of shifting these unfortunate evacuees, where will you shift them ? Did the Government of India, rouse the people of India, give a clarion call to the people of India, saying that these are the people who are the victims of militarist terror ; they are our guests and we should be able to sacrifice the most for them ? It was not done. What was done in Parliament was not done outside. If it was done in those days, the situation and incidents that took place in Meghalaya or Assam would not have taken place. They would have seen that all the States in this country were sending help in whatever ways it was possible. I say, the Government has failed in that. It is not the question of the failure of an individual member of the Cabinet ; it is the total failure of this Government.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

The Pakistanis have transferred a vast section of their population to us. We are thinking of sending them back. Every day one lakh of people are coming. How can you send them back ? We should be honest to ourselves. Sending them back means that we presume thnt there is a democratic set-up, discussions with Mujibur Rahman and all that. How would it come about ? Unless there is a definitely satisfactory solution and withdrawal of the Pak Army from Bangla Desh, at least a large section will not go back. I can definitely say that. A number of men will go back because they have left their families there. Young boys will have to go back to be butchered by them. But the some have left everything. That means, we are now 55 crores and within three months we will become 56 crores. What is the good of family planning then ? It becomes a farce. The situation has become very bad. A political decision has to be taken and Shri Khadilkar should be able to convince the Prime Minister that this is simply tinkering with the problem and getting the blame from everybody.

I must again say, Pakistan is helped by the imperialist powers like Great Britain and the United Kingdom. We are trying to rouse their conscience. Do you expect those very imperialist powers, which have committed or are committing genocide in Laos and Cambodia, in Vietnam, to help us and the people of Bangla Desh ? Why this mockery ; why this humbuging ourselves ?

These are the powers who profess to help India. If we are honest to ourselves, if we are honest to our advocacy and profession of helping the Bangla Desh, something more has to be done. I must say, here, in no case, the U.S. imperialists should be allowed to create an impression in India as if they are genuinely interested in helping our country and in handling the refugee problem. It has been proved that they are not the enemies of Bangla Desh but also the enemies of the people of India. Let us not believe in the humanitarian pretensions of the Aid India Consortium people. We have to suffer ; we will suffer. But let us not humiliate ourselves. Don't allow them to humiliate us. Therefore, even now, though it is late. we should take up a bold political policy. There is no other way. After Yahya Khan's statement day before yesterday, there is no door open to us. You cannot send back one crore people. We should not send them back like that. The Rehabilitation Ministry should stand up and tell the Government, the Prime Minister, not to tinker with the problem. There is no need to wait. The more you wait, the more Pakistan Government will gain and more we will be overburdened with these evacuees.

Lastly, I would like to say that there should be more coordination in this work of rehabilitation. I have been to Calcutta and I am again going there. I have watched with utter dismay at lack of coordination. There are non-official bodies ; there are municipalities and there are governmental organisations. There is no proper coordination even now. I got a letter from the Chairman of Bangaon Municipality, saying, "We are prepared to help the Government and all other agencies in administering anti-cholera inacculations. But we are being cold-shouldered." Therefore, I say, this is a very important matter. There should be proper coordination. The whole of West Bengal is the responsibility of the Centre.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention one thing. The Bangla Desh Government representatives in Tripura, West Bengal, Assam and other places should be approached to send their cadres also not only for training but also their old men, who cannot go in for guerilla warfare. They should be given the task of organising camps. Otherwise, you will have to pay and get the people. These old men and other people should be able to organise primary schools inside the camps or nearabout camps, give social and recreation work and, at the sametime, make political propaganda to instill the spirit of resistence and patriotism amongst them so that those people, particularly, less couragous also will leave India, go back, when suitable conditions prevail. This is one important thing to which I draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) ; अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेरोजगारी का मसला केवल हमारे मुल्क तक ही महदूद नहीं है, यह सारी दुनिया की परेशानी का बायस बन चुका है। 1951

में 1 करोड़ 30 लाख लोग बेरोजगार थे, उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने 1 करोड़ 30 लाख जायदादें निकालीं। फिर भी आज 1 करोड़ 50 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। 2 जून, 1971 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 42.21 लाख बेरोजगार लोग हैं। इनमें से 18.22 लाख लोग तालीम याफ़्ता हैं। रिपोर्ट 30-6-1970 के मुताबिक 63,4344 इंजीनियर और डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स बेकार हैं, 5,894 साइंसदान, 5648 जरायती आला तालीम याफ्ता और 2,687 डाक्टर बेरोजगार हमारे यहां हैं।

गैर-सरकारी अदाद के बमूजिब 8,000 डाक्टर और 11,000 साइंसदां और एक लाख से ज्यादा बेरोजगार हैं जो ग्रैजुएट्स और आला तालीमयापता लोग हैं। जो आला तालीमयापता लोग हैं वह रोजगार पाने के लिये गैर-ममालिक में जा रहे हैं। बीस हजार से ज्यादा आला तालीमयापता लोग मुलाजमत के लिये दर दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं और बाज मायूस हो कर मुल्क छोड़ कर दीगर मुमालिक को चले गये हैं। बाज ने मायूस हो कर खुदकुशी कर ली है। हमारे मुल्क की बदकिस्मती है कि आज भी सरकार ने आई० ए० एस० आई० पी० एस० और आई एफ० एस० आई० आर० एस० ऐसे इन्स्टिटयूशन्स को बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत दे रक्खी है। किसी भी मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए सिविल सर्वेंट्स ऐंड ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स की जरूरत नहीं होती। मुल्क की तरक्की के लिये जरूरत होती है सइंटिस्ट्स और टेकनीशियन्स की। यह सिविल सर्वेंट्स अपने आप को आला और वालातर समझते हैं। उन की एक अलग ही दुनिया है। हर महकमे में वह सब से ऊंची कुर्सी पर तशरीफफर्मा हैं। उनको जो मराआत और तन्ख्वाह दी जाती हैं वह साइंटिस्ट्स और टेकनीशियन्स को नहीं दी जातीं। बदकिस्मती यह है कि फन्नी ओहदों पर आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के लोग कब्जा कर के बैठ गये हैं। अंग्रेजों को हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत करने के लिये इन सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स की जरूरत थी, लेकिन उन की क्या जरूरत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

13.32 hrs.

[**Mr. Deputy Speaker** *in the Chair*]

जब हमारे मुल्क में आला साइंसदां और इंजीनियर मौजूद हैं वह 500 और 600 रुपये की मुलाजमत के लिए भटक रहे हैं, हर साल सैकड़ों सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स को मजीद भरती किया जा रहा है। उन की तन्ख्वाहें ज्यादा हैं, उन के मराआत ज्यादा हैं उनको तरक्की जल्दी मिलती है। उन को जितनी तन्ख्वाहें दी जाती हैं उतने ही रुपयों में बहुत काफी लोगों को मुलाजिम रक्खा जा सकता है। हुकूमत से मेरी मांग है कि वह इस के बारे में बहुत ही संजीदगी से गौर करे और अपनी पालिसी में तब्दीली लाये, कम अज कम फन्नी ओहदों पर तो सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स की तकरुरी तो न की जाये। मर्कजी हुकूमत के मुलाजिमों के रिटायरमेंट की उम्र 55 से बढ़ा कर 58 साल की गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप रिटायरमेंट की उम्र फिर 55 साल रक्खें। इस से अन्दाजन 50 से 75 हजार बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

1948-49 में मुलाजमीन का खर्च सिर्फ 48·49 करोड़, यानी 12 परसेंट था, 1970-71 में यह बढ़कर 149 करोड़ यानी 28 परसेंट हो गया है। इस से कारकर्दगी नहीं बढ़ी बल्कि कारकर्दगी बदतर हो गई। सनती लोग, साइंटिस्ट्स वगैरह जो बेरोजगार हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी जाती सनतें खोली हैं, वह बहुत सी नायाब और आला पैमाने की चीजें बना रहे हैं। उन को खरीदने के बजाय करोड़ों रुपयों का बैरूनी खर्च कर के ज्यादा कीमत पर वही चीजें बाहर से मंगवाई जा रही हैं। इस से सनती लोगों को मायूसी और नाउम्मीदी हो रही है और वह नाकामयाब हो रहे हैं। उनकी पैदा की हुई चीजों को न खरीदने की वजह मालूम नहीं। सरकार इस बारे में एक बिल बनाये

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

श्रौर यह करार दे की जो चीजें मुल्क में बनती हैं उन्हें खरीदा जाये, इन चीजों को बाहर से मंगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

इंजीनियर, जो बेरोजगार हैं उन को प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह में ठेकेदारों पर तरजीह देने का प्लान बनाया गया श्रौर उन को एस्टिमेटेड रेट पर काम दिया जाता है और उसी जगह 15 या 20 परसेंट इजाफा से इसी किस्म का काम ठेकेदार को दिया जाता है । यह लोग उन के मुकाबले में कैसे कामयाब हो सकते हैं, यह गौरतलब है । बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट ही एक तरीका है श्रौर उस का मौका पैदा किया जाना चाहिए ।

हिन्दुस्तान श्राजादी के बाद से श्रब तक पनाहगरीन के मसले से जेरबार है । बर्मा, सीलोन, तिब्बत और पाकिस्तान के पनाहगरीन पर श्रब तक सैकड़ों करोड़ का खर्च आया श्रौर श्रब एक नई मुसीबत बंगला देश की जगह से पेश आई । पाकिस्तान की बंगला देश में फौजी कारंवाई से मुझे एक शेर याद श्राता है.

रुलाता है तेरा नजारा ऐ पाकिस्तान मुझ को,
कि गैरतखेज है तेरा श्रफसाना सब श्रफसानों में ।

यहिया खां की फौजकसी से लोग श्रपने घर बार छोड़ कर जान बचाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान श्रा रहे हैं । कहा तो जा रहा है कि 60 लाख लोग आये हैं, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि 90 लाख लोग श्रा चुके हैं, श्रौर हर रोज मजीद आते जा रहे हैं । मुझे खदशा है कि उन की तादाद बढ़ते बढ़ते कहीं एक करोड़ से ज्यादा न हो जाये । उन को बसाने के लिये सरकार जो कोशिश कर रही है उस के लिये मैं उसको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं । उन को जहां तक हो सहूलियत दी जाये, मगर हर चीज के लिये एक हद होती है । उन को बसाने के लिये हमें 1,000 करोड़ रुपयों की जरूरत है । खास बैरूनी इमदाद की कोई उम्मीद नहीं । उन के फौरी वापस जाने के इमकानात रोशन नहीं । बड़ी कौमें इस बारे में कोई मोश्रस्सिसर श्रकदामात नहीं ले रही हैं बल्कि पाकिस्तान को माली व फौजी इमदाद दे रही हैं । पनाहगरीन का वार पाकिस्तान श्रौर बैनुलअकवामी इदारे पर है श्रौर वह इस को बर्दाश्त करें । नहीं तो पाकिस्तान का कुछ इलाका बतनासुब पनाहगरीन के तादाद के हमें में मिले ।

यह तो बाहर से श्राने वाले पनाहगरीन का हाल है, हमारे मुल्क में जो बेघर हो रहे हैं उन का क्या हाल है ? उन के बारे में हम लोगों पर ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है । हर साल प्रोजेक्ट्स की तहत हजारों लोग बेघर हो रहे हैं । उन की श्रावादकारी का मसला एक संगीन मसला है । उन के गर्कश्राब होने वाली श्राराजियात का माकूल मुश्रावजा नहीं दिया जाता श्रौर उन को बसाने के लिये सिर्फ पांच एकड़ खुश्की या दो एकड़ तरी दी जाती है, जो बिल्कुल ही नाकाफी है । इस पर वह जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते । मिसाल के तौर पर पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट है जहां पर 82 मवाजियात, जिसमें श्रन्दाजन एक लाख एकड़ जमीन है और 18, 300 खान्दान हैं गर्कश्राब हो रही है । उन को बसाने के लिये बंजर, चराई और जंगल दिये जा रहे हैं । होना तो यह चाहिये था कि जो जमीन इस प्रोजेक्ट के नीचे जेरे काश्त श्राती है उस को हासिल करे श्रौर उन को जमीन के बराबर जमीन दी जाये । श्रौर उस को डेवेलप करने के अखराजात उन्हें दिये जायें । जब तक श्राबादकारी का मसला पहले से तय न हो कोई प्रोजेक्ट शुरू न किया जाये, यह मेरी मांग है ।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स का मसला बहुत नाजुक मसला है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि मजदूर का पसीना सूखने से पहले उस को माकूल मुआवजा दिया जाये । श्रौर उस के लिये पूरी सहूलियतें बहम पहुंचाई जायें । मगर उसके साथ साथ उस से बतनासुब काम लिया जाये ।

1969 में 2627 हड़तालें हुईं जिन में 18 लाख मजदूर शरीक हुए और दो करोड़ मेन डेज का नुक्सान हुआ । पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी यही हाल है । हर साल हड़तालों की तादाद में मुसलसल इजाफा होता जा रहा है, मिसाल के तौर पर हमारी सरकार ने स्टील प्लान्ट्स पर 1,0`5 करोड़ खर्च किये और अब तक 143 करोड़ का नुक्सान हुआ । फिर भी स्टील की कमी है और इस से तरक्की की रफ्तार सुस्त हुई है । बंगाल में जो सनती ऐतबार से मुल्क में अव्वल था उस का अब क्या हाल है ? सरकार मौजूदा जो इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन है उस पर दोबारा गौर करे और ट्रेड यूनियन्स और मैनेजमेंट से मश्वरा कर के जरूरी कानून बनाये, और कम अज कम दस साल के लिए बन्द, स्ट्राइक और लाक आउट बन्द करे । इस से ला ऐंड आर्डर का भी मसला संगीन हो जाता है । 225.71 को मिनिस्टर साहब का बयान था कि सरकार एक कानून बनाना चाहती है जिस से काम बन्द न हो पैदावार में बढ़ावा हो और **मोर स्टेबल सिस्टम आफ इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन कायम हो सके** । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को जल्द से जल्द अमल में लाया जाये । गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की सिफारिश पर भी अमल हो ताकि मजदूरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिल सकें । जैसा हमारे प्रेजिडेंट गिरि साहब ने मश्वरा दिया है, हमारे यहां बहुत सी यूनियनें हैं और उन के अलग-अलग काम करने से बहुत नुक्सान होता है । उनकी फौरन एक ज्वायेंट ऐक्शन कमेटी बनाई जाय ताकि हमारी ट्रेड यूनियनें मुअास्सर हो सकें और हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन अच्छे रह सकें ।

जहां तक उजरत का ताल्लुक है मेरा ख्याल है कि नीड बेस्ड वेज होनी चाहिये और पेमेंट बाई रिन्टर्स पर अमल करना चाहिये । आदमी को उतना ही मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये जितना कि वह काम करता है न कि काम करने और न करने वाले को मसावी उजरत मिले । सदात्मनी को दलिया और पाखण्डी को पुलाव, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । जापान और इजराइल इसमें काफी कामयाब रहे हैं ।

एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम को पूरी सनतों में और फनकारों पर लागू किया जाये । स्टेट लेबर वेलफेअर फंड तमाम रियासतों में में कायस किया जाये । नेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ लेबर का कयाम बड़ा सूदमन्द होगा ।

इतना कह कर में इन डिमान्डस को सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस रिहैबिलिटेशन और लेबर की डिमान्ड पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उस में सिर्फ रिहैबिलिटेशन के ऊपर पहले दस मिनट बोलूंगा, लेबर पर श्री कछवाय बोलेंगे ।

मैंने देखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश के माना कैम्प में शरणार्थी भेजे गये हैं । मैं विशेष रूप से उनके बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि बंगला देश का जो मूवमेंट चला उसके पहले जो शरणार्थी भेजे गये थे उनकी संख्या आज 90,000 बतलाई गई है लेकिन 85,000 तो थे ही । 85,000 **आर मोर दैन दैट** शरणार्थी वहां पड़े हुए हैं । उनकी व्यवस्था होनी हैं । उसमें से 13,000 शरणार्थी ऐसे है जिन्हें कुछ मिला नहीं है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति होने के बाद भी बंगला देश का मूवमेंट शुरू होने के पश्चात् वैस्ट बंगाल से कुछ शरणार्थी माना कैम्प में और भेजे गये हैं । अभी 63232 शरणार्थी वहां भेजे गये हैं । विमानों से भी भेजे जा रहे हैं । अब जिन शरणार्थियों को भेजा जा रहा हैं, पुराने शरणार्थियों में नए शरणार्थियों को मिलाया नहीं जाता है । इसका कारण यह बताया गया है कि इनको यहां से वापिस भेजना है । मैं समझता हूं कि वापस भेजने कीं बात कह कर आप इनके साथ मजाक कर रहे हैं, इनका आप मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं ।

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

अपनी स्पीचों में आप कहते हैं कि जो अब शरणार्थी आये हैं, इनको वापिस जाना होगा। लेकिन जो शरणार्थी आए हैं वे कहते हैं कि वापिस जाने की कल्पना हमारे दिमागों से निकल चुकी है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट इतनी अशक्त है, इतनी इम्पोटेंट है कि यह पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। जो नए शरणार्थी आए हैं वे हमारे भाई हैं। इनको मेहमान नहीं कहना चाहिये। ये अपने भाई हैं। हिन्दुस्तान जब एक था और जब देश का पार्टिशन नहीं हुआ था तब हम एक थे। कांग्रेस ने अंग्रेजों के साथ मिल कर देश का बटवारा कराया। ये लोग कहते हैं कि उस पार्टिशन का फल इनको भुगतना पड़ रहा है, उसका प्रायश्चित इनको करना पड़ रहा है। यही बात जो दण्डकारण्य में शरणार्थी बसाये गये हैं वे कहते हैं। वे भी उस पार्टिशन का नतीजा भुगत रहे हैं। 63232 पुराने शरणार्थियों को और 84 हजार के करीब नये शरणार्थियों को आपने माना कैम्प में रखा है। यह एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। वहां के आदिवासी समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि इनको वहां क्यों भेजा गया है। बस्तर में क्या ऐसी बात है कि नये शरणार्थियों को वहां भेजा गया है। वहां के लोग पूछते हैं कि उन्होंने क्या गुनाह किया है कि वहां ले जा कर इनको बसाया जा रहा है वहां के जो आदिवासी हैं वे खुद शरणार्थी हैं और स्वयं वहां पर लैंड प्राब्लैम है, हंगर फार लैंड है। यह समस्या बहुत विकट है। बस्तर में दो बार गोलीबार इस समस्या को लेकर हो चुका है। राइट हो चुके हैं। महाराजा भंजदेश का खून हुआ है इसलिए कि भूमि की समस्या हल नहीं हुई थी। उनको जमीन मिलती नहीं है। लेकिन बाहर के लोग आप वहां बसा रहे हैं। वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि बाहर के लोगों का तो हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन कम से कम आप हमारे पेट की समस्या का तो कोई हल निकालो। हमने क्या पाप किया है कि हमारी समस्या हल नहीं की जाती है और हमारे इलाके में दूसरों को ला कर उनकी समस्यायें हल की जाती हैं। इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप उनको आदिवासी एरिया में न भेजें। उनको आप अलग-अलग डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में भेज दें। मेरा सुझाव है कि बिलासपुर, होशंगाबाद, जबलपुर, सागर, टीकमगढ़ झाबुवा में भेजें। इसी तरह के दूसरे एरियाज में आप उनको भेज दें। अलग-अलग स्थानों में थोड़े-थोड़े करके आप भेजेंगे तो जो कालरा वगैरह फैलता है या दूसरी बीमारियां फैलती हैं, उनकी भी आसानी से रोकथाम की जा सकेगी। वहां के डाक्टर उनको एटेंड करेंगे। एक ही स्थान पर अगर आप उनको भेज देते हैं तो इसका मार्किट पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। माना कैम्प में मैंने देखा है। रिफ्यूजीज के आ जाने से मार्किट पर बड़ा कुप्रभाव पड़ा है। उस पर बड़ा तनाव पड़ा है। अगर आप इनको अन्यत्र भी भेज देंगे तो यह तनाव भी दूर हो जाएगा।

जो रिफ्यूजी आए हैं उनको आपने कह दिया है कि जंगलों की लकड़ी जा कर तोड़ लो और झोंपड़े बनाकर रहना शुरू कर दो। आपके पास उनको रखने के लिए टेंट्स भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि आप माना कैम्प में ही उनको क्यों ले जाते हैं। रायपुर, बिलासपुर आदि में क्यों नहीं रखते हैं वहां भी उनको आप ले जायें। इससे मार्किट पर तनाव जो पड़ा है, वह नहीं पड़ेगा।

ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मिलटरी के लोगों को आपने वहां पर लगा रखा है। आप कहते हैं कि उनको छः महीने में चले जाना है, छः महीने में उनकी समस्या हल हो जानी है। लेकिन सभी यह कहते हैं कि छः महीने में पोलिटिकल सैटलमैंट नहीं हो सकता है। यह गवर्नमेंट तो कभी भी नहीं

कर सकती है। यह गवर्नमेंट बहुत टिमिड है। यह कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। उन लोगों में जो नए आए हैं जो जवान हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम को आर्म्ज दो और हम जा कर वहां बंगाल की आजादी के लिए लड़ेंगे। लेकिन आप उन को कम से कम लड़ाई की, वार की ट्रेनिंग तो दें बंगला देश से जो आए हैं, उनको इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण तो दो। माना कैम्प में पढ़ाई की, शिक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपको जो ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, जो पढ़ा सकते हैं उनकी व्यवस्था वहां करनी चाहिये।

दण्डकारण्य में शरणार्थी आपने बसाए हैं। उनके वास्ते भी गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ भी व्यवस्था नहीं की है। यह बड़ा भारी प्राबलैम है। गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स खुद कहते हैं कि यह बड़ा हरक्युलियन टास्क है। वहां उनकी जो कंडीशन है वह डिप्लोरेबल है। कोई कल्पना नहीं करता था कि इतने अब लोग यहां आ जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में आप इसका प्रचार करें, इसके बारे में प्रापेगंडा करें कि याहृया खां की सरकार ने ये ये अत्याचार इन लोगों पर किये हैं। इन लोगों को आप जगह-जगह ले जा कर बसायेंगे तो ये भी लोगों को अत्याचारों की कहानियां सुनायेंगे। तब लोग सोचेंगे इस के बारे में और तब एक प्रकार का वातावरण हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होगा जोकि एक स्वथ्य वातावरण होगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इनको आपको शरणार्थी नहीं कहना चाहिये। यह इनको पिंच करना है। इनको आप निर्वासित कह सकते हैं, विस्थापित कह सकते हैं। शरणार्थी कहना ठीक नहीं है। हमारी शरण में ये आए हैं, इस तरह की बात इनके लिए कहना ठीक नहीं है मैं चाहता हूं कि शरणार्थी नाम को आप चेंज करें।

श्रीलंका से भी पचास हजार लोग आ गए हैं। उनके मामले भी आप कहते हैं कि विचाराधीन हैं। उनके रिपेट्रियेशन का सवाल भी चल रहा है। तिब्बत से भी 56000 के करीब लोग आ गए हैं। वह भी एक समस्या बनी हुई है। आपने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसमें आपने कहा है :

> "According to the forecast made by the High Commission in Colombo, nearly 36,000 repatriates (9,000 families) are expected to arrive in India during the year 1971. This figure is likely to go up to 50,000 persons."

आपने उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? क्या आपकी किसी भी देश से मित्रता नहीं है कि हर देश आपके लोगों को निकाल रहा है और यहां भेजता जा रहा है? जो पहले से वहां बसे हुए थे उनको भेज रहा है।

फिर आप कहते हैं रिपोर्ट में :

> "Consequent on the nationalisation of all trade and imposition of certain other restrictions on the foreigners by the Government of Burma, a large number of Indian residents in Burma have been returning to India since 1st June, 1963. It was estimated that about 2,30,000 persons would come back to India in course of time. During the current year, 3,568 persons have arrived up to 31st December, 1970, bringing the total repatriation figure to 1,82,042."

ये सब प्राबलैम्ज हैं, जिनको आपको हल करना है। बंगला देश की समस्या को हल करने के लिए आपने केवल 31 करोड़ की डिमांड की है। पेपर में आया है कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आपको तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। आपका बजट डिफिसिट बजट है। इतनी राशि आप कहां से लाएंगे। हाउस को आप अंधेरे में रख रहे हैं। आपको साफ कहना चाहिये कि आप टोकन ग्रांट ले रहे हैं और जो खर्चा होगा उसकी आप बाद में मांग करेंगे। यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। माना में जिनको आपने भेजा है उनको आप अलग-अलग डिस्ट्रिक्ट् में भेजें।

चम्बल का साढ़े सात लाख एकड का कमांड एरिया है। उसमें से केवल एक लाख एकड़ एरिया कल्टीवेशन के अन्तर्गत आया है। साढ़े पांच लाख एकड़ के करीब

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

जमीन अभी पड़ी हुई है। वहां अभी तक नहरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। वह एरिया रिक्लेम नहीं हुआ है। कम से कम उसको रिक्लेम करके आप उनको वहां बसा दें तो भी इस समस्या को आप आसानी से हल कर सकते हैं। इससे वहां की समस्या भी हल हो जाएगी वहां साढ़े पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन है। कछवाय जी वहां से चुन कर आए हैं। उनके लिए आप वहां व्यवस्था करें। आप उनको भाहबा में जो कि गुजरात के पास है भेज सकते हैं। माना कैम्प को चुनने का कारण क्या है? वह आदिवासी एरिया है। आपको तो मालूम ही है कि मेघालय में आदिवासी लोगों ने इसको लेकर सत्याग्रह किया था। क्या आप चाहते है कि यहां के आदिवासी भी ऐसा ही करें। आप इनको पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों नहीं भेज देते हैं। बंगला देश से जो लीडर आए हैं उनको आप इनके नेता बनाइये और कुछ प्लानिंग करिये। लेकिन आपका कोई प्लान नहीं है। इधर से आ गए और आप ने रख लिये। आपके पास कोई स्कीम नहीं है। आप प्लान करिये और विस्थापितों को तैयार करिये और उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिये।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): The time at my disposal may not permit me to go into details of all subjects related to this Ministry.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the condition of tea garden labour in my district, Cachar. The tea industry in Cachar, which is the only industry there, is not very encouraging and some on the tea estates have suspended their work. On top of it, there is the question of surplus labour which will be about 60 per cent of the total strength from 1952. The figure of surplus labour is going up. But unfortunately they have got on scope for alternate employment. Available surplus lands in tea gardens are, in most cases, not given for alternate employment.

Even though there is availability of raw materials for paper and rayon factories and also for a sugar factory in my area, nothing has been done so far to establish one either in the public or private sector.

During the last election tour, the Prime Minister announced in a public meeting at Silchar that a paper and pulp mill is going to be established in Cachar during the Fourth Plan. May I request the Government to honour her announcement and expedite this? This will also give some employment at least to the people of that area. This surplus labour strength is a burden on the economy of the district.

I would now say a few words regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons in my district. The fate of schemes for rehabilitation had been such that one or two instances will give you an idea. About 90 lakhs of rupees were spent on a scheme by which members of the Indian Tea Association gardens were to be paid money against which they were to give lands to the displaced persons for the value of the money. But this was not done in most cases. An Inquiry Commission was instituted during the tenure of the Third Lok Sabha. I find from the Report presented to us recently that the Enquiry Report was submitted to the Government in October 1968. The Commission has recommended Rs. 6.11 lakhs for the acquisition of land and development works for displaced persons settled under the scheme. The Government have accepted most of the recommendations of the Commission and the Assam Government have been requested to implement them. But I do not find from any document anywhere, though it is nearly three years since the Inquiry Commission submitted its report, whether the Assam Government have implemented any of the recommendations of the Commission or not. So far as my information goes, none of the recommendations of the Commission has been implemented uptil now and most of the displaced persons under the scheme have not been rehabilitated. May I know from Government whether they have any machinery to check up these and expedite these? If not, will they set up such machinery to look after proper use of money and implementation of these recommendations?

Another scheme, the Central Tractor Organisation scheme, sponsored by the Government in my district was a total

failure. Money was spent in the name of rehabilitation but none of the displaced persons could be rehabilitated under this scheme.

There are new migrants, most of them still in camps even today. Some lands are available in Assam. The tribal section, Chakmas, amongst the new migrants can be settled on both sides of the railway track running through the border of Nagaland, and also in the border of Cachar and Mizo Hills District. They can be guards against hostile Nagas and Mizo depredators.

I would request the Government to institute a Review Committee to go to the problems of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Assam, as they have instituted in the case of West Bengal, to find out the residuary problems and how to slove them.

I draw the attention of the Government regarding the financial assistance given to the inmates of the Destitute Homes in Assam, which is very meagre in comparison to the present cost of living. I would request the Government, in consideration of this, to increase the amount. The T. B. displaced persons who get financial assistance for their treatment do not receive the money in time. I feel that the purpose is defeated if the continuity of treatment is not maintained. So, I urge upon the Government to enquire and find out the reasons, whether the money sent from the Centre is delayed or whether the delay is made at the State level by the disbursing authorities.

The buildings of the Destitute Home, at least in Cachar, is in a dilapidated condition. No proper maintenance is made. I do not know who is to be blamed. Centre or the State Government.

I find from the Report that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta, has been established for creating employment opportunities for the displaced persons from East Pakistan by giving financial and other assistance to industrial units in private and co-operative sectors, and also by setting up industrial units of its own. It seems that the scope of the work of the Corporation was subsequently expended to include schemes for repatriaties from Burma, Ceylon and other countries. But I do not find from the Report whether Assam or any other State, except West Bengal, has taken advantage of this Corporation and established industrial units for the displaced persons in the States.

I find that on 1st January, 1971, there were 2,169 families living in nine relief camps in Assam awaiting rehabilitation; 1,533 permanent liability category families are in camps in Assam, and two permanent liability homes are proposed to be set up for their accommodation in Assam. As soon as the Homes are constructed, I hope the Government will set up training centres for the boys and girls.

I find from the Report of the Dandakaranya Project that the Government is trying its best to rehabilitate the displaced persons in that area. The area is being developed, educational facilities have been extended, and financial assistance has also been given to the schools and colleges for displaced students. The programme for the year 1971-72 envisages resettlement of 1,000 to 1,250 families of new migrants in agriculture and 200 families in non-agricultural occupations; 150 Adivasi landless families are also proposed to be settled during the year.

Out of the new migrants, the Government of Assam have settled 3,722 families in agriculture and 3,278 families, being non-agriculturalists, are also to be settled down in Assam.

I would like to make an observation regarding the evacuees who have come recently from Bangla Desh, being compelled by the atrocities of Pakistan. Many unattached women and children have taken shelter in our country. They will be the liabilities of our Government, as they can never go back even if the conditions are improved and life is secure in that country. So, the Government will have to be prepared for the rehabilitation of those unfortunate persons, and also give them training so that they can rehabilitate themselves.

With these observations, I support the Demands for Grants.

14.00 hrs.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): The Ministry of Labour has a wide field to operate upon and it has its tentacles everywhere. There is not a single department in

[Dr. Melkote]

the Government of India where there are no workers whose interests have got to be protected. There was a time immediately after the elections when I saw the suggestions made by the Prime Minister in the election manifesto as well as in the recent Labour Conference where she spelt out that productivity is the need of the nation ; the concrete suggestions that the Minister himself made are most welcome. I thought we should support the Ministry whole hog. But is it necessary for a Ministry of this type to take months and months to enthuse the working class ? It is nearly four months since the elections are over and more than 2½ months since the Labour Conference was addressed both by the Prime Minister and by the Labour Minister. Yet the report presented to us relates to 1970-71, a post mortem of what has already occurred. I would have wished the Labour Ministry to come forward with atleast an introduction to this report to say what it is going to do. We are concerned with today and tomorrow, not with what has occurred in the past. If you look at it from that point of view, there is nothing but darkness in the whole report. We do not like what is presented here. We want the Minister to tell us in his reply how he is going to enthuse working class hereafter so that they may play a proper role. *Garibi Hatao* can o be done by creating innumerable jobs, in crores. It is not a question of a few jobs here and there. If the Government had succeeded in the elections, the majority of their votes have come from the working classes and the peasantry. The educated man often times speaks but never goes to the polling booth ; the richer class talk and criticise but have never seen a polling booth even once in their life time. It is the poorman who votes for them and this has been going on for twenty years. This time he has voted with all the strength he could command and he has induced others to give the maximum support to this Government feeling that India would turn the corner and his interests would be looked after. But we are getting disillusioned. I personally feel that in these 2½ months the Government could have come out with a report of what would happen in the different industries. With regard to production. Major public sector undertakings of a size and type as have not been created in any part of the world since 1947, have been created here. Since we won independence, such things have not been created either in the Asian region or in the African or other regions. They have built huge industrial undertakings and purchased the machinery from all over the world. We have no ideological prejudices ; we bought them from Russia, Japan, America, Sweden, Switzerland, England and other countries. With this machinery the Indian worker could produce as much or more as was produced by the Englishman or the American or the Russian or anybody else. The same machinery is employed here.

Production is not even one-fourth. Why should this occur ? If the nation has got to survive, it has to enthuse its working class, whether it is a peasant or the worker in the industry. Something is being done with regard to green revolution. So much is talked about. Look at the results.

We are feeling that there is already surplus production in the country. With regard to food a good deal more has to be done. They have touched only the surface. But so far as industrial undertakings are concerned, we have copied from all countries any number of laws to our best advantage, but in the matter of implementation, it is zero, because what has been the outcome of all these things ? As a medical man, I would ask, what is the need of a medicine, if it is prescribed and not taken ? who is to take the medicine ? It is not the worker ; it is first and foremost the duty of the Government to take this medicine and change this whole policy, so that the policy is to the advantage of the working classes who produce these things. If this kind of change in the policy of the Government is not seen within the next few months, whatever government may say, the enthusiasm of the worker will wane, will disappear, and the Government will not be able to implement anything whatsoever. Therefore, whilst welcoming the statement made by the Minister in the conference, I would expect—not in the next few months nor even in the coming six months—but before the next session, that he would place before us the facts and figures with regard to the industrial relations, the improvement that has taken place in the major public sector, undertakings as well as in the private sector, and tell us what is the increased production, how it has taken place, and what is it

that you have done in order to create confidence in these industries so that the worker puts in his very best.

Our Government imitates. India is very intelligent. India can produce a good deal and her workers can do that. (*Interruption*). I am the only speaker from my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had seven minutes and that is over.

DR. MELKOTE : I have been connected with labour over the past 20 years. I wish I had a little more time. I do not take much time unnecessarily. The point is that the Indian worker is intelligent and he can produce. He is loyal and he can work. But how is he to produce ? There must be the necessary enthusiasm created in him. If that is there, he will do wonders and he will outbeat every other nation. In 1965, I had an occasion to visit Germany. I had been to Germany thrice before : 1955, 1963 and 1965. When I asked the German people, "So far you have given so much of aid to India. Why don't you give something for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?", they looked round, and privately one of them told me, "Japan is one of the worst competitors ; the industrial workers in Japan produce so much and with very little. India is intelligent and shall we give you aid in order that you also could compete with us to our detriment ?" This is the feeling in other countries.

The Indian worker is industrious and is capable of working. But nowhere do we see, in none of these industries in the past 20 years, has he been able to produce, with the plant and machinery that he is handling, his very best.

The Labour Minister, as I said, should be upgraded. The Labour Minister become a Cabinet Minister. Many of these ministers in the Cabinet, when they deal with labour, consult the Labour Minister only when they are in difficulties. Constant attention to this subject is very important. Upgrade this department and let the Labour Minister become a Cabinet Minister and be able to deal with these matters and deliver the goods. That is a very important aspect that I want to place before you.

The third point that I would like to place before you is this. There are very competent labour officers who know the subject. They have been sent over to the different industries in order to help and advise the management. But what is their status ? Oftentimes, I have mentioned this. They are afraid of saying exactly what they have to do. There should be officers of this department who should not be subservient to the management. They send their notes down here. There should be a secret cell here and then the management should be taken to task as to why they have not implemented some of these measures. The labour officers are afraid to do it. They are of course meant for the welfare of the workers. It is just as in the jails ; it is the jailor who is to look after the interest of the prisoners, and he should not be afraid of the government ; particularly the medical officer. These labour officers should help the working classes. Instead of this, we see umpteen institutions where the labour officers are under the heel of the management just contrary to the interests of the working class itself. Cannot the Government do something in order to enthuse the working classes ?

The fourth point I would like to place before you is this. It is a very important point.

Coming to workers' education, has any worker after joining the industry been educated up to the highest level ? On the one hand you suggest that you should give practical training to the B.A's. and M.A's. Why not give opportunities to the already educated worker—say, a matriculate or a little higher—to go to the highest level ? I saw in Wales, a worker who has studied upto fourth form, being enabled to attend special classes for studying further. There are labour institutions where the worker studies and if he is competent, the management writes to the university saying that he is competent to take the B,A. examination. How many institutions of this type are there in India to train the workers to the highest level ? Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao mentioned about workers' university. Before that, if some of these small things are brought into existence in a number of places, it will help the working class. If a worker is trained and educated upto the highest level, he will become Manager and tell you how to run the factory. Therefore, you should take the worker into confidence and give him the maximum help possible.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय की जो मागें उपस्थित की गई हैं. उन का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन मांगों के अन्दर 80 प्रतिशत की कटौती करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह मंत्रालय केवल मुट्ठी-भर आर्गे ाइज्ड-लेबर की रक्षा करता है, जिन की तादाद देश में शायद 15 या 20 प्रतिशत होगी। 85 प्रतिशत जो अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर है, उन की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है।

श्रम मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट मुझे मिली है, उस में कहा गया है कि अन्य सालों के मुकाबले 1970 में इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स (औद्योगिक विवाद) बहुत बढ़े हैं, जिन में 1 करोड़, 71 लाख 70 हजार श्रम दिनों की हानि हुई है, इस में कई करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है। विशेष बात यह है कि अधिकतर औद्योगिक विवाद केन्द्रीय संस्थानों जैसे, बैंक, इंशोरेंस, खदानों आदि में हुए हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस की जड़ के अन्दर क्या है, यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि इन की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of quorum is being challenged, The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.. Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा श्रम मंत्रालय एक फायर ब्रिग्रेड के रूप में काम करता है। जब आग लगती है तो आग बुझाने के लिए जाता है, लेकिन उस की जड़ में क्या है, यह विवाद क्यों उठा, कैसे उठा, भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, इस पर ध्यान नहीं देता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—आप को एक द्विपक्षीय समिति बनानी चाहिए। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि श्रम मंत्रालय ने पिछले साल में कुछ द्विपक्षीय समितियां बनाई थीं, लेकिन उन को सफल बनाने के लिये कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। 1959 में एक संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् बनी थी, जिस का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में परिषद् की स्थापना करना था। इस के अन्तर्गत कुछ परिषदों का गठन भी हुआ, लेकिन 1967 तक ये खत्म हो गई या अपने आप निष्प्राण हो गई। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में भी इन परिषदों के बारे में कोई विवरण नहीं दिया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री श्री संजीवैया जी ने पिछले वर्ष बजट के समय एक स्टेटमेन्ट दिया था, मैं उन के स्टेटमेन्ट को आप के सामने कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था—

> "Shri D. Sanjivayya, Labour Minister, at the time of the last budget had given an assurance to promote JMC as below :
>
> 'Apart from wages and better living or working conditions, there should be a sort of an involvement of the worker in the unit or undertaking in which he works. The worker should have a feeling that it is his own unit or his own factory. Therefore joint management councils were called for. Eighty-three joint management councils were formed—thirty in the public sectors and fifty-three in the private sector. I am not satisfied with these joint management councils which have been formed. Many more will have to be formed. The manner of working is not to our satisfaction. It will be my endeavour as also the endeavour of Government to see that more joint management councils are formed and they are made more effective in their functioning'."

हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री श्री खाडिलकर साहब के मन में भी मजदूरों के प्रति बहुत दर्द है। मैं

उन से आशा करता हूं कि हमारे भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री श्री संजीवैया जी ने उस समय जो आश्वासन दिया था, उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री जी भी आश्वासन दें और उस को कार्यान्वित करने की कृपा करें।

अव मैं दो-चार सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—

1. संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् को उन सभी उद्योगों में जहां 100 या अधिक कर्मचारी कार्य करते है, लागू किया जाये और विशेषकर सरकारी एवं अर्ध सरकारी संस्थानों में सन् 1971-72 में ही पूरा किया जाय।

2. श्रम एवं प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी देखभाल एवं नीति निर्धारण के लिये स्थायी समिति की स्थापना की जाय जो कि कम से कम साल में चार बार मिलें और उस में मालिक मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किये जायं।

3. श्रम मंत्रालय में "श्रम प्रबन्ध सरकारी डिविजन" का गठन किया जाय जो कि द्विप-पक्षीय समझौता जैसे वर्क्स कमेटीज एवं संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदों के विकास के लिये काम करें और इस का उत्तरदायित्व श्रम मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को सौंपा जाय ताकि वे इन समितियों को गठन करें और सफलतापूर्वक चलावें।

4. एक सेमिनार किया जाय जो नेशनल पार्टीसिपेशन के बारे में विचार करे और उस के लिये कानून बनावे।

इन बातों के साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लोगों की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये जो रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा प्रोग्राम है, लेकिन वह अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ है। इस के अन्तर्गत साढ़े बारह लाख रुपया हर जिले को दिया गया है, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि देश के सब हिस्से एक समान नहीं हैं। जो देश के अपेक्षित हिस्से हैं, पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं, जहां पर बेकारी है, भुखमरी है, उन के लिये भी उतना ही पैसा दिया जाय, जितना विकसित हिस्से के लिये दिया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है, उन के लिये तो ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि गत साल में 19.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि ग्रेजुएट लड़कों में हुई है। अब मिट्टी का जो काम आप कराना चाहते हैं, उस में हाई-स्कूल, इन्टर-मीडियेट, ग्रेजुएट लड़कों का क्या परसेन्टेज होगा, इस के बारे में मंत्रालय की तरफ से डायरेक्शन जाना चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के लिये इस के बारे में साफ डायरेक्शन नहीं है कि वह किस तरह से इस काम को करायेंगी। इस में आप 100 रु० देते हैं, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इस काम में कितना परसेन्ट शिक्षित युवकों को लगायेंगे, ऐसे युवकों को सुपरवाइजरी काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस बारे में स्टेट्स को साफ डाइरेक्टिव दें।

देश में बेकारी की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकार ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया है। लेकिन अभी तक 6 महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी यह समिति केवल क्वेश्चनेअर ही बना पाई है और अभी तक उस कमेटी की नियुक्तियां भी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। इस तरह से हम कैसे अनएम्पलायमेन्ट को हल कर सकेंगे। लेबर समस्या के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो इस समस्या की पूरी जानकारी रखते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को इस कमेटी में भेजना चाहिये, उनकी राय लेनी चाहिये और शीघ्र इस दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिये।

अब मैं अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड (असंगठित) मजदूरों की बात कहना चाहता हूं, जिन की संख्या देश में 85 प्रतिशत के लगभग है। आज रिक्शा चलानेवाला, खेतीहर मजदूर, जो देश में हरियाली क्रान्ति लाता है, हमारे डा० मल्कोटे साहब ने उस के सम्बन्ध में कहा—मजदूर ही हमारा धन है—उस के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं। फुटपाथ पर बैठ कर थोड़ा सा सामान बेच

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

कर जो अपनी रोजी कमाता है, उस के भविष्य के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं। एक मल्लाह जो नाव चला कर अपने परिवार के 10 आदमियों का निर्वाह करता है, उसके भविष्य के लिए हमारी क्या योजना है? हम उस को नौकरी नहीं दे सकते, उस के लिए स्टेट इंशोरेंश नहीं है, अन्य कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जिस तरह से एक कर्मचारी को मकान की सुविधा होती है, मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज की सुविधा है, उस के बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होती है, लेकिन इस अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है, उसको क्या इन्सेन्टिव देते हैं, उस के लिए क्या सोशल सिक्योरिटी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन के बारे में भी सोचें, इन के लिये भी उसी प्रकार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

आज देश में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। कारण क्या है? एलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टों में हमने कहा था कि हम मैनेजमेन्ट में वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन चाहते हैं। आज वर्कर को अपना भविष्य धुंधला दिखाई पड़ता है। वह उत्पादन करना चाहता है लेकिन सोचता है कि उसमें हमारा क्या हिस्सा होगा? वह चाहता है कि काम करे और हरी क्रान्ति आये लेकिन आज खेतिहर मजदूर के पास न तो रहने के लिये मकान है, न उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का कोई ठिकाना है और न उसकी दवा-दारू का कोई इन्तजाम है। तो इन सब चीजों की तरफ हमें देखना होगा। अगर आज एक मजदूर काम करके मर गया तो उसके परिवार का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जब हम इन सवालों को उठाते हैं तो न तो अधिकारियों की समझ में कुछ आता है और न ही मंत्रालय की समझ में कुछ आता है कि इन चीजों को कैसे पूरा किया जाये। हम कहते हैं कि स्टेट इंश्योरेन्स आप लागू करें तो कह दिया जाता है कि कैसे लागू करें कोई मालिक नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि एक दूकानदार के यहां एक मुनीम काम करता है तो वह उसका मालिक है आप ऐक्ट बनाकर कर सकते हैं। जनता ने आपको बहुमत दिया है; हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं और गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन जब तक मजदूरों के अन्दर उत्साह नहीं होगा, कानून बनाकर हम जबतक उनको आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा नहीं देंगे और जब तक हम उनके भविष्य को निश्चित नहीं करेंगे, उनके परिवार को सुरक्षा नहीं प्रदान करेंगे तब तक न तो गरीबी हटेगी और न समाजवाद ही आयेगा।

इसी प्रकार से रेलवे में जो लेबर हैं, वेन्डर और पोर्टर उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर साढ़े पांच लाख पोर्टर हैं जोकि 17 लाख रुपया लाइसेन्स फी के रूप में सरकार को देते हैं लेकिन एक 80 वर्ष का बूढ़ा अगर वहां पर मर जाता है तो उसके परिवार का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय उस पोर्टर को भी एक रेलवे एम्प्लाई की तरह से ट्रीट करें और जो सुविधायें एक रेलवे एम्प्लाई को मिलती हैं वही सुविधायें उनको भी प्रदान की जायें। उनके लिए दवा दारू का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और उनके रहने के लिये क्वार्टर्स का इन्तजाम हो और उनके लड़कों को क्लास फोर की नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से जो वेंडर्स हैं जोकि कमीशन पर काम करते हैं उनके लिये भी वही समस्यायें हैं। आज हमारे सामने मूल बात यही है कि अगर हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो हमें गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और नीचे से उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाना होगा।

एक बात मुझे अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। रेलवे में जो कामर्शियल स्टाफ है या जो मिनिस्टीरियल क्लर्क हैं उनकी दशा बड़ी खराब है। इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर ऐक्ट के 15 (सी) में यह बात कही गई है कि अगर सात आदमी भी रजिस्टर्ड हो गए हैं और उनकी

कमीटी है तो वे अपनी बात को उठा सकते हैं और अफसरों से अपनी बात को मनवा सकते हैं तो क्या मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आशा करूं कि उस कानून के अन्तर्गत वे, रेलवे में जो कार्माशियल और मिनिस्टीरियल-क्लर्क हैं उनके हकों की भी वे रक्षा करेंगे ? आज तो जो रेलवे अधिकारी हैं वे न तो उनसे कोई अर्जी ही लेते हैं और न उनसे कोई बात ही करना चाहते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधान की सारी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Labour, Rehabilitation and Employment has miserably failed in protecting the rights and interests of the workers. They have also failed in furthering the changed concept and labour value in the society. The performance of rehabilitation and employment is also very poor.

Sir, the general situation on labour front has remained very much disturbing for the last four years. The year 1970 is not an exceptional one. I may point out that average men-days lost are 17.63 million. It means that the Industrial peace was not maintained. They have failed to maintain the industrial peace and it has reflected adversely on the labour economy as well as the general economy.

Full utilisation of the means of production and full work for the employed labour force is the hub for building up the general economy. In this context the Ministry has failed to contribute to boost the labour economy as well as the general economy of the country.

In the banking industry there were 92 strikes. The workers of major ports, like Calcutta, Cochin, Bombay and Madras, were forced to go on strike during the year 1970 and the total number of strikes was 84 which resulted in the total loss of mandays to the tune of nearly 25 lakhs. The workers of intermediate ports, like Okha, Bedi, Porbandar, Veraval, Navlakhi and Bhavnagar, have also served a strike notice on Government. I would appeal to the Labour Minister to take up this matter, set things right and avert the strike.

Similar is the position with coalmines. There were 184 strikes in the coalmines this year, that is, in 1970, Today we had a long debate on a calling-attention notice about the coal situation and it was attributed to the workers.

There were 13 strikes in the railways, eight strikes in the air transport industry and six strikes in defence establishments. Thus, strikes in bank, railways, air transport ports and docks and coalmines have hit hard the general economy and the workers too.

Why did this happen ? Was it because of the fault of the workers ? No ; it is not so. There is a deep impression in the minds of the masses that the Government does not understand the soft language and does not recognise constitutional measures ; they only understand the language of force and threats ; therefore, they go on strike. This is due to the slack, loose and anti-labour policy of this Government.

There is a very large section of unorganised labour in the urban and semi-urban areas. Larger than that is the landless labour in the rural areas. This Ministry has nothing to improve the conditions of the unorganised labour and the landless labour. They are living a substandard life. Same is the case with the educated unemployed. The provision in the current Budget is very meagre and is not going to solve the problem of the educated unemployed. Same is the case with the technically trained personnel in the country. They do not get the jobs. The Government has no scheme for them to employ. This has created a great frustration amongst the educa'ed and technically trainep youth of our country.

Now, we have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary to formulate an integrated structure of national policy of income, prices and wages. The Government should come forward to define and determine the poverty line. Without defining and determining the poverty line how are they going to eradicate poverty ? First define and determine the poverty line and then take concrete steps to remove poverty. Only the slogan will not solve the problem.

Then, I will come to the Provident Fund and Family Pension schemes. This Ministry very well knows that the Family Pension scheme, as it is, is not acceptable to

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

the workers. The time has been extended. But I fear that workers are not likely to accept the scheme. I wish the hon. Minister mention in his reply as to how many out of 5½ million members of the P. F. Scheme have opted for the Pension Scheme. If the number is negligible, he should make note of the moral resistence shown by the workers for this scheme. I may suggest that the Minister should invite the labour leaders for consultation as to how the scheme may be made acceptable to the workers.

The arrears of P. F. contribution are mounting and mounting. Much has been talked to punish the capitalists. But nothing has been done so far and even the managements that have misappropriated the workers' contribution are not brought to book.

Sir, I want to know whether the Minister is hearing my points which I make on the floor of the House. Do they attend to my points ? This is the importance given to the labour policy. I was suggesting that the hon. Minister should invite labour leaders for consultation as to how to make the Family Pension scheme applicable to workers because there is a great resentment in accepting the Family Pension scheme. As you know, there is no provision for old-age pension. The scheme is worked out for death benefit and pension for the heirs of the deceased from the worker's money. (*Interruptions*) It is said that the Government will bear the administrative cost. But, I may point out that the cost recovered for the Provident Fund scheme from the employer leaves a good surplus. Therefore, I suggest that the labour leaders may be consulted on this point also.

This Ministry has not taken note of the persistent demand for reduction of the hours of work. The workers and trade unions have repeatedly demanded reduction of the hours of work. The 48 hours of week was introduced in the year 1946. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed and all over the world there are many changes. The reduction of hours of work from 48 to 45 will not lead to any reduction of production. The National Commission on Labour has also recommended a gradual reduction, but the Government has not respected this recommendation.

In conclusion, I will only make two points more. I may point out two cases, One is in my home town of Bhavnagar. It is the closure of one engineering concern-Alcock Ashdown. This is a very good engineering cencern of longstanding and good reputation, but, after its take over by the Mundhras, a critical situation has arisen. The concern has been closed down. Workers have been thrown out of employment. They have demanded restarting of this unit, but, nothing has been done so far. Orders for investigation are issued, but it will take a long time. Meanwhile, the present management will indulge in further malpractices. I, therefore, request the labour Minister to look into this matter and ask the concerned Ministry to expedite the taking over of this unit.

The second case which I would like to point out is the Jehangir Vakil Mills of Ahmedabad. The National Textile Corporation has recommended, the State Government has recommended and the concerned Ministry has also approved, the taking over of these mills. But, somehow or other, it has not yet been taken over. I would request you to find out the reasons for the delay and I would request Khadilkarji to use his good offices to restart this Jehangir Vakil Mills of Ahmedabad. Its closure has thrown 2000 workers out of employment.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : It is unfortunate that the Working of the Labour Ministry is not showing signs to catch up with the changes demanded by the fast changing industrial, economic and social structure in our country. Though the objective has now been laid down giving equal status to industrial relations as is enjoined by capital and technology, in the process of economic growth, the Labour Ministry is still in search of appropriate patterns of institutions and methods. During the last 5 or 10 years capital and technology has developed in a large section of our country satisfying international standards of modern life, but the human relations have not developed to that extent.

It is true, the Labour Ministry will have to reinforce some of its concepts of industrial relations, actions, methods and practices. Some

institutions will have to be reinforced and some to be reversed. But reinforcing or reversing has to be done in a dynamic way which we find is lacking today.

Various changes are required today in respect of policies. Our country has not got modern, national wage policy. It is still in a crude stage. No attempt has been made towards having a refined National Wage policy. What we have been hearing during the last 10 or 15 years are only definitions of need-based wage, minimum wage, living wage, etc. but the working class has not been benefitted.

What the organised workers want is that the standard of living should increase, at least, it should catch up with the rising tempo of productivity and of production in the country. They want rising status in society. Some attempt has been made to decide on a minimum wage, but yet, there is a very large scope for further development in this regard. There are a large number of industries whether organised or unorganised where the minimum wage has not been laid down. Leaving aside unorganised sector, even in the organised sector there is need for minimum wage to be laid down, industry-wise and region-wise. The National Labour Commission pointed out certain difficulties in having a national minimum wage. But, let us not deter in our efforts to lay down the national minimum wage. Organised sector must get the minimum wage irrespective of the capacity of the employer.

If workers are not assured of the rate at which their emoluments would rise, there is bound to he industrial strife and discontent.

There are no guidelines given to Trade Unions, Industrial Tribunals and Wage Boards and to all other wage-determining machineries. In the absence of such guidelines it has become a fashion both in the ranks of the employers as well as in the ranks of the Government to say that the workers' demands are all exaggerated, imaginary, irresponsible etc. It is true that the monetary wages have up, but real wages have not gone up.

Money wages have gone up due to rise in the cost of living. The Government and the employers must come together to see how this can be stabilised. Workers are not so much interested only in demanding more and more of dearness allowance.

So long as prices are shooting up, it is the responsibility of the State to find out an automatic formula by which the workers' standard of living could be maintained under rising prices. It is not a question of the rise in their standard of living at all, but it is only a question of the neutralisation of the increased cost of living. On this issue also, not much work has been done by the Labour Ministry, in spite of the suggestions made by the National Labour Commission. No formula has been evolved to link up wages with the rise in prices.

Similarly in regard to the linking of wages with productivity, much has been said about productivity. Of late, some attention has been paid to it by the National Labour Commission. Whenever the question of linking with productivity comes up, every time it is only the plant which is taken up, only the machine and man relationship with productivity is taken into account. The first essential thing that needs to be done is that the working class has to be assured that within a certain limited period, the wages of workmen would go up to an agreed percentage it may be within a period of five years or ten years, but some kind of assurance is needed. The productivity in Japan has gone up because the Japanese workers are enjoying this benefit that they see the doubling of their income within every six years. In our country, even if the workers are assured that within every ten years, the income of the working class would be doubled, it would be a big step in linking up wages or income with productivity.

We also see in this country the absence of an income and price policy. After all the national wage policy flows from the income and price policy. Wages, high or low, are all relative terms. To the employers, wages would mean cost, but to the woking classes, wages would mean their very life-blood, because their whole life depends upon that, and it represents their income. So far as Government are concerned, it is a channel for distribution of wealth. All these three aspects are to be harmonised through a price and income policy which unfortunately does not exist today.

Lack of this policy has been creating large disputes on the question of wages. On

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

the other hand, we have been advised that the working class should have restraint in demanding wage increases. So long as a proper income and price policy does not exist, it is very difficult to persuade the workers to restrain their wage increase demands.

The other important issue on which again there is a necessity to bring about changes in the concepts and methods, is in regard to the problem of unemployment. Today, unfortunately, this whole issue of unemployment is bogged down to the stage of analysing its extent and nature. We are now being told by the various reports of experts that the figures of unemployment given, and the methods adopted for assessing unemployment during the last five or ten years were all erroneous and were all misleading. Therefore, a new committee has now been appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Bhagavati. We hope that in the report of this committee we shall not only get a proper method of assessing the extent and nature of unemployment but also for eradicating this evil.

This aspect of unemployment is, no doubt, the one with which we are to be concerned. We are definitely concerned with new jobs being created and made available to the people. But what is happening today is that during the last five or ten years, the existing jobs are vanishing fast. The Labour Ministry, has failed to check the job reduction that is taking place in a number of industries. The existing jobs are being eliminated or abolished without proper notice. The Government's law is ineffective in the face of the employers' offensive in doing away with the existing jobs. By silent firing, existing jobs are being killed. These jobs are social products, but they are treated as private property The employers feel that jobs can be created at any time and jobs could be abolished also at any time. The law in this respect is ineffective. It has been experienced in the case of three foreign oil companies. They have violated the code of discipline.

They have by passed the Government's legislation. They have violated even the Resolution of the Government and they have not accepted the recommendations of the Job Security Enquiry Commission and yet nothing could be done against them. In a period of five to six years, fifty per cent of the jobs were lost. People were forced to go out of Jobs and the Government could not do anything to discipline these employers in the foreign oil companies. This is what brings about a sense of demoralisation.

On the industrial relations front also let the Government first decide about the concept of industrial peace. Every now and then we are told that some man-days have been lost. The measurement of industrial peace in terms of man-days lost is an out-dated concept. This measurement should be discontinued. This is illusive and therefore a misleading concept. As the absence of war does not mean peace, similarly absence of industrial strife, or no-strike, no-struggle, or no-unrest, does not mean establishment of industrial peace. What we want for higher production and for raising the status of labour is industrial peace. Industrial peace cannot be measured by such old outdated measurement techniques of man-days lost. Therefore, my suggestion is that no longer this man-days lost measurement should be put into effect ; instead they should register the agreements—the package deal long-term settlements on the service conditions. These number of registered agreements should be published. They are the indications of industrial peace and not the man-days lost.

Apart from the industrial peace concept, Sir, I would suggest that the whole of this Industrial Disputes Act should be scrapped. It is an out-dated thing. It came during a period when there was necessity for avoiding strikes. It was meant to avoid strikes or to combat the bad effects of strike on the economy. Here now everybody is talking that collective bargaining should be encouraged. Therefore, let there be a positive Act on collective bargaining, rather than an Act to avoid industrial strife. There is a need for such a new Act on collective bargaining, where there is the scope for collective bargaining, for the exercise of legitimate right to strike, as well as for the functions of an adjudicator etc. All will have the proper scope therein.

With these observations, I support the Demands of the Labour Ministry.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय श्रम मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि हमारे मजदूरों में अशान्ति फैली हुई है ? आज हर मजदूर त्रस्त है, आज देश के मजदूरों को अपने मंहगाई भत्ते के लिये, रोजी रोटी के लिए, मकान के लिए, ठण्डे पानी के लिये, अपने सारे हकों के लिये संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन आज तक हमारे देश के मजदूरों की समस्या को मन्त्री महोदय हल नहीं कर सके।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि कोयला खदानों में या कपड़ा मिलों में जहां चार-चार और दस-दस यूनियनें बनी हुई हैं वहां मैनेजमेंट की ओर से मजदूरों को आपस में लड़ाया जाता है। इससे मजदूरों के बीच में एक संघर्ष खड़ा हो जाता है और मालिकों द्वारा उनको तहस-नहस करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जिस समय 1956 में अवार्ड लागू होने जा रहा था उस वक्त हर तरीके से मजदूरों की छंटनी की गई, लेकिन शासन की ओर से और श्रम मन्त्री की ओर से उचित कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। आज वही मजदूर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी में पड़े हुए हैं।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल राजनन्दगांव में जब मैं 27-9-69 को गया था तो देखा कि जब मजदूरों की छुट्टी हुई तो उन के लिए घर जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। वह अपने बाल बच्चों को लेकर बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल राजनन्दगांव के सामने खाना खाने के लिए बैठते हैं, लेकिन मिल वाले उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करते। मन्त्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में ठेकेदारी प्रथा में बड़ी खराबियां हैं। मैं उसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। विलासपुर कटनी लाइन पर एक मजदूर, जिस को बदली मजदूर कहा जाता था सव्वल चला रहा था रेलवे लाइन पर। उस समय धूप पड़ रही थी। ज्यों ही उसने सव्वल लाइन में दबाया, उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। इस तरह से आज सारे मजदूर त्रस्त हैं। आज इन मजदूरों को मंहगाई भत्ता और बोनस भी ठीक से नहीं मिलता। कोयला खदानों में उनको कम पैसा देकर काम पर लगाया जाता है, लेकिन इसके बारे में भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर में आज किस बेसिस पर मजदूरों को काम पर लगाया जाता है। इन मजदूरों को किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन न देकर लोकल मजदूरों को परेशान किया जाता है। आज कोयला खदानों में सिक लीव की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हालांकि साल में पन्द्रह दिन की सिक लीव मिला करती है लेकिन इस मामले में भी मजदूरों को परेशान किया जाता है।

आज जो खदानें हैं उनके बारे में यह कानून है कि अगर खदान 20 फिट गहरी हो तो वहां पर माइन्स ऐक्ट लागू होता है। जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है, नन्दिनी माइन्स जो मध्य प्रदेश में है 20 फिट से अधिक गहरी है लेकिन वहां पर माइन्स ऐक्ट लागू नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि इस कानून को वहां लागू नहीं किया जाता ?

मजदूरों की नौकरियां खत्म की जा रही हैं। मजदूर त्रस्त हैं। अभी-अभी मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है। कटनी से विलासपुर लाइन के बीच जैतहरी में स्टेशन स्टाफ की भी काफी कठिनाइयां हैं। उन्होंने लिखा है कि हमें परेशान किया जा रहा है उन लोगों को ससपेंड कर दिया जा गया है। थोड़ी सी उनकी गलती के कारण उनको साल भर से पगार नहीं मिल रही है और उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है।

[श्री घनशाह प्रधान]

उनके बाल बच्चे भूखे मर रहे है। मैं इस ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि गरीबों के लिए भी वह कुछ व्यवस्था करें।

15.00 hrs.

दूसरी योजना द्वारा अनुमोदित समाज के तथा कथिक समाजवादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर को सुधारने के लिए मजदूरों तथा कामगरों की मांगों पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाए, उनको उचित मान्यता दी जाए किंतु सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : भारत में अर्द्ध नग्न और अर्द्ध पेट रहकर मजदूर बेवसी और लाचारी के आंसू पी कर जीते हैं। भारत के संविधान ने और खाडिलकर साहब ने बार-बार मजदूरों को सब्ज बाग दिखाया है। अगर उनको सब्ज बाग न दिखाये जाते तो अच्छा होता। उनको कहा गया है कि हम तुम्हारे लिए समाजवाद का महल खड़ा करेंगे। ऐसा कह कर मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने मजदूरों को धोखा देने की चेष्टा की है। समाजवाद की बातें करके आपने उनके लिए उम्मीदों के महल खड़े किये हैं। 24-25 सालों से आप उनको बताते आ रहे हैं कि तुम्हारी हालत अच्छी होगी। आप घोषणा करते आ रहे हैं कि आप शोषणविहीन और श्रेणीविहीन सामज की स्थापना करेंगे। लेकिन हुआ क्या है? हुआ यह है कि मालदार और मालदार बनता गया है और गरीब और भी गरीब बनता गया है।

असल चीज क्या है? इरादे तो आपके सही हैं। बात तो आप ठीक करते हैं। कानून तो आप ठीक बनाते हैं। लेकिन उस सब की पालना आप नहीं करते हैं। कानून आप किस लिए बनाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसलिए आप बनाते हैं कि शासन की आड़ ले कर, उनकी सेवा करने की बात को आड़ बना कर आप उनका शोषण करें। कोई भी मन्त्री हो यहां के श्रम मन्त्री हो या देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों के मन्त्री हों, सभी एक बात चाहते हैं कि चुनाव के दिनों में उन्हें मिल मालिकों से लाभ मिल जाए। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज मजदूरों की हालत गिरती जा रही है। उसका एक ही कारण है और वह यह है कि कानूनों और नियमों का लाभ पूंजीपतियों और मिल मालिकों को ही मिलता है, उनके काम ही ये आते हैं। आप भी मजदूरों की वकालत नहीं करते हैं। आप केवल उनको सब्ज बाग दिखाते हैं। आप सुन्दर भविष्य की कल्पना की दुनिया में उसको रख रहे हैं। भविष्य की आशा के क्षण, यह सही है कि बड़े मधुर होते हैं। लेकिन आप कब तक इस आशा पर उसको जिन्दा रख सकेंगे?

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सारे मजदूरों के कानून आप इंडिस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट के नीचे ले लें। आपका मजदूर पिस रहा है कारखानों में, मिलों में, होटलों में और उन सभी जगहों पर जहां वह काम करता है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होटलों में काम करते हैं। आज मुनीम पिस रहा है। अफसरों के घरों में जो उनकी बीबियां हैं उनके नीचे आपके चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनके घरों पर काम करते हैं और वे पिस रहे हैं। राज्यों में हजारों की संख्या में ये लोग उनके घरों में काम करते हैं। जो पुलिस सुपरिंटेंडेंट हैं उनके घरों में, बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के घरों में सिपाही आठ घन्टों से कहीं अधिक काम करते हैं। वे उनके घरों को साफ करते हैं और नाना प्रकार के दूसरे काम करते हैं। मजदूर पिस रहा है छोटे कारखानों में। मैं कहूंगा कि आप एक प्रकार की बात कहें कि हम शोषण करना चाहते हैं गरीब आदमी का और वह शोषण हो भी रहा है। इसको हम करते रहना चाहते हैं। कानून हम बनाते हैं

ताकि यह शोषण चलता रहे। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो कानून बनाए हैं उनको आपने कहां तक अमली रूप दिया है, कहां तक आप उनको अमल में ला रहे हैं। शाप्स एण्ड एस्टैबलिशमेंट्स के एक्ट के नीचे आपने कितने आदमियों के चालान पेश किए हैं। जिन लोगों ने अपने नौकरों से निर्धारित समय से ज्यादा काम लिया है, उनमें से कितनों के आपने चालान किये हैं, यह आंकड़ा आप बता दें। कितने पूंजीपतियों का आपने चालान किया है किसी एक्ट के नीचे, इसका आकड़ा आप बता दें। मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट आपने पास किया है और आपने कितने आदमियों का चालान किया है, इतना आप बता दें।

खाडिलकर साहब बहुत मीटिंगें करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों से बातें करते हैं, सेठों से करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी उन्होंने लेबरर्ज को बुला कर उनसे बात की है, क्या कभी मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको बुलाकर उनकी कठिनाइयों के बारे में जानकारी ली है और उनको दूर करने का यत्न किया है? एक्सपर्ट्स की राय ले कर कानून बनाये जाते हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट या जितने भी कानून हैं वे उनकी राय ले कर बनाते हैं। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन कानूनों की भाषा है और उन कानूनों के नीचे एस० डी० ओ० को या कलैक्टर को उन्होंने पावर दी है कि छोटे-छोटे जो मामले हैं और जहां पर मजदूरों के साथ ज्यादतियां होती हैं, उनके फैसले वे करा सकें। जयपुर में अगर एक मजदूर है और जयपुर जोकि केपिटल सिटी है वहां का मजदूर इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल— की अगर शरण में जाना चाहता है तो कहां जाएगा, कहां अपनी बात रख सकेगा। 23 साल से हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखता आ रहा है। वह असामाजिक तत्व नहीं है। वह प्रजातंत्र की खातिर जीने और मरने के लिए तैयार है। मजदूर क्या चाहता है? वह मात्र स्वाभिमान से जीना चाहता है। लेकिन उसको स्वाभिमान से जीने भी नहीं दिया जाता है और बातें बड़ी-बड़ी की जाती हैं। मैं पाली में जो संट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लेबर क्वार्टर्ज बनाए गये हैं उनके बारे में सतरह साल से कहता आ रहा है। उन क्वार्टर्ज में सरफेस ड्रेनेज नहीं है। टट्टियां बन गई हैं, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनकी सफाई नहीं हुई है, पुताई नहीं हुई हैं। सतरह साल से उसके ऊपर मैं हिट कर रहा हूं। कलैक्टर्ज के बंगले बनते हैं, एम० एल० एज० के बनते हैं, एम० पीज० के बनते हैं और वहां सब एमेनेटीज प्रोवाइड की जाती है। लेकिन सतरह साल के बाद भी इन मजदूरों के जो क्वार्टर हैं उन पर लाखों करोड़ों खर्च करने के बाद भी देखा गया है कि उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। वे बहुत गन्दे हैं।

ई० एस० आई० के अस्पतालों को मैंने देखा है। मैंने कई बार कहा कि आप ई० एस० आई० में क्या सुविधा देते हैं? वहां वही डाक्टर आप रखते हैं जो अयोग्य होते हैं, जो दवाइयों को चुराते हैं। मजदूर जो दूसरों के लिए इतने आलीशान भवन खड़ा करता है, उसके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं होता है।

परसों की बात है। दिल्ली के पास सराय रोहिल्ला में मैं गया था। वहां मैंने मजदूरों की हालत देखी। बह बहुत ही दर्दनाक और दयनीय हालत थी। बहुत ही शोचनीय हालत थी। हम जो समाजवाद की बात करते हैं उनको सोचना चाहिये कि क्या वास्तव में हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं।

मैंने देखा है कि होटलों में और फैक्ट्रियों में आठ-आठ और दस-दस साल के बच्चे काम करते हैं। लेकिन उस तरफ आपका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। उनसे कितने घंटे का काम लिया जाता है इसको आप देखते ही नहीं हैं। यही मुनीमों की हालत है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

अफसरों के घरों में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको आठ घंटे से कहीं ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है। वे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी होते हैं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को लेना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि अफसर चाहते हैं सि हमारे घरों पर ये काम करें। कई जगह मैंने देखा है कि आज भी कांट्रेक्ट के नीचे काम होता है। निर्धारित समय से ज्यादा काम कराया जाता है। कानून बना हुआ है इसके बारे में लेकिन सवाल जो बड़ा पैदा होता है यह होता है कि क्या उस कानून को लागू किया गया है। सवाल इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट का पैदा होता है, शाप्स एंड एस्टैबलिशमेंट्स एक्ट का पैदा होता है तथा दूसरे कानूनों का पैदा होता है। क्या आपने किसी को भी ठीक प्रकार से लागू किया है? आपने मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट बनाया है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके नीचे आपने कितने खेतीहर मजदूरों को तनख्वाह दिलाई है। बोनस एक्ट आपने बना रखा है। चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट जो लिख देता है वही सही हो जाता है। जो बड़े लोग कह देते हैं वही सही है। जो फैक्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनको बुला कर क्या कभी आप पूछते हैं, उनकी राय आप लेते हैं? वे आपको बता सकते हैं कि उनको तकलीफें हैं तो क्या हैं। लेबर कमिश्नर आपने बना दिया है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कसिलियेशन के घरों में आपने कौन सी लिमिटेशन रखी है दस बारह महीने तो पहले वैसे ही निकल जाते हैं।

उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट उसका निर्णय कब देती है और फिर कब हम ट्रिब्यूनल में जाते हैं? सरकार कोई लिमिट फिक्स नहीं करती है। सरकार ने अभी यूनियनों की रेकगनीसन के बारे में भी नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। हम देखते हैं कि मजदूरों का सिर्फ एक उपयोग है और वह है चुनाव के दिनों में उनके वोट प्राप्त करना। हम सेवा की आड़ में मजदूरों का शोषण करना चाहते हैं। किसी भी विभाग का मन्त्री हो, उसको समस्या को गहराई में जाकर देखना चाहिए। जहाँ तक कानूनों का सम्बन्ध हैं, बहुत से कानून बनाये गये हैं और हर दस पंद्रह दिन के बाद उनमें एमेंडमेंट कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन सरकार अभी तक सरल और सीधी भाषा में लेबर कोड तैयार नहीं कर सकी है, जिसको मजदूर पढ़ सकते। आज मजदूरों को मालूम नहीं है कि उनके अधिकार क्या हैं। आज तो हालत यह है कि जो दबाया जा सकता है, उसको दबाया जाता है। जब मजदूर उठ कर खड़ा हो जायेगा, अपने अधिकारों को समझ जायेगा, यह समझ जायेगा कि उसे भी इस देश में राज करने का अधिकार है, वह भी कुछ है, तो यह स्थिति नहीं रहेगी। मजदूरों को सब्जबाग दिखाये जाते हैं, उनको उम्मीदें बंधाई जाती हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। मैंने देखा है कि जब मजदूर मिल के सामने मीटिंग करते हैं, तो मालिक लोग रिकार्ड बजाना शुरू कर देते हैं। इससे मजदूरों की मीटिंग का सारा मकसद ही फ्रस्ट्रेट हो जाता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट की नीति मालिकों के पक्ष में न होती, तो मालिक ज्यादा मालदार न होते और गरीब मजदूरों की स्थिति अच्छी हो जाती।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I am only intervening for a short while because a short time has been given to me. (*Interruption*) It has become customary more or less for the Deputy Ministers and the Ministers of State to intervene during the course of the debate before the Minister replies, and therefore, in keeping with the tradition or parctice, I am availing myself of this opportunity. My senior colleague, Shri Khadilkar, will deal with the major issues which the hon. Members have raised and which are of vital interest to them. I will only confine myself to the Department of Rehabilitation about which some members have made some mention over here.

I have listened to the speeches of some of the hon. Members of this House with rapt attention. Particularly, I would like to congratulate Shri B. K. Daschowdhury who, I think, has made a deep study of the problems of refugees. Very often he has been writing to me, and has been raising other issues on the floor of this House, Also, when he spoke, he raised many questions. I may mention a few of them. He specifically mentioned about the refugees coming from East Bengal. I may tell the House that the refugees from East Bengal have come not only at the time of the partition of this country, but they have continued coming thereafter. It was in the years 1951-52, 1955-56, 1964-65 and then in 1970, and then in this new influx that we have of people of Bangla Desh coming over here. We have been seeing also that these refugees from East Bengal have been coming over here cntinuously with a little break here and there. These refugees have posed a great strain on our economy no doubt, but the Government of India have done its best in the circumstances. They have tried to provide them with all sorts of assistance.

They have tried to rehabilitate them on lands and given them employment wherever it was possible, because Government made it a policy that priority will be given to the refugees in services. Also, Government made certain schemes to provide employment to them. The refugees who came upto 1969 have been rehabilitated, except a few families. Only 5591 remain still to be rehabilitated. A little before elections took place in East Bengal, conditions were not congenial there and as a result, many migrated from there to India. In 1970, more than 2 lakhs crossed over to India. They have added to our problems. We have not been able to provide them with necessary help up till now because most of them are agriculturists and we require land to the extent of 2.80 million acres. It is a big problem. The Prime Minister has requested all the States of India and the response from some States has been there. Others have expressed their helplessness because of their own problems. There are people to whom they have to provide lands. Regarding the lands which have been provided, we have to send our team to see whether they are worthwhile. They have to surveyed and we have to see what arrangements have to be made, because all of a sudden we cannot send the families there. We have to reclaim the land, provide roads, water and other amenities needed for every day life. Certain conditions have been attached by the States and we have to see how far they can be fulfilled We have to consult the States. Then we have to reclaim the land & rehabilitate these people along with the people of those States. This is what we have been doing. The expenses incurred by the Government of India regarding the East Bengal refugees upto the end of 1970-71 come to Rs. 322.29 crores. So, the Government is doing whatever it can. We making all efforts.

Badeji referred to Mana and Dandakaranya camps. These are not permanent camps. These are campe where we have kept these people for some time only.

We are trying to give them alternative work and, at the same time, some cash dole to maintain them.

SHRI R.V. BADE: To the new-comers no work has been given; they are sitting idle.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Then Shri Daschowdhury said that out of the huge sums sanctioned for the purpose only Rs. 5½ crores have been sanctioned, so far as DDA is concerned, for the East Bengal displaced persons. I think he is mistaken. He thinks that it is only the assistance to be taken note of which is provided to them. As a matter of fact, if we take into consideration the entire expenses, the *per capita* expenditure on displaced persons family comes to Rs. 13,676 up to 31.3.70.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Including clearing jungles ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Yes, including everything like clearing jungles, reclamation, health and sanitation because it is for their sake that we are doing that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Clearing of jungles and construction of roads you are doing mainly for the capitalists for whom you have given mineral concession in that area, ultilising rehabilitation funds.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I do not want to enter into discussion or argument for argument's sake,

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : This is a point which we have been disputing for a long time. You cannot calculate it on that basis.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Government allotted certain funds and they have been utilized for these purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Why do you say that all this money has been spent on the refugees when it is not so?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is no doubt about that the money mentioned by me has been spent on the refugees. The entire money way spent for providing amenities and facilities to the refugees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I think by your statement you are taking too much of responsibility. The development of that area was for a different purpose.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : A Review Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee. It was entrusted with the job of evaluating the work, what bas been left out so far as the residuary problem was concerned and the sums ear-marked for the same. That committee has done a wonderful job and submitted seven reports. Three of them have been taken into consideration, for which Rs. 237 lakhs have been sanctioned. The rest are under consideration. More reports when submitted will be considered and funds sanctioned for them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you considered another report ? A parliamentary team visited Andamans and submitted a report. What has happened to that report ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I will look into it.

Then, Shri Daschowdhury said that some of the loans given to the refugees should be remitted because on compensation has been given to them. Here I would like to remind him of the Nehru-Liaqt Pact on the basis of which the refugees came here; the question of paying compensation did not arise. The Government felt that as the loans were advanced to the refugees in parts, and not in a lump sum there should be remission up to Rs. 1,000 per individual.

Of the balance the amount in excess of 2,000 will also be remitted and no interest will be charged on the amounts remitted. All this has been decided and is being done.

Dr. Ranen Sen said in Mana Camp there are 90,000 refugees still awaiting rehabilitation. The number is 2.2 lakhs and not 90,000 because the number of refugees who came to India in 1970 was large and for that large number we have to find out avenues, resources and place to rehabilitate them. We are doing it.

Then a point was raised regarding new refugees. A long debate has already taken place on this issue but still something has been said. Shri Mohammad Ismail said that dry rations are being given to them but no fuel. Although it is our intention to provide them with community kitchens yet these are not popular. As I have come to know, wherever the community kitchens have been arranged, people get up at 2 a. m. and continue supplying meals to refugees late, upto 4 p. m. Also many evacuees do not want to participate in the community kitchen. So, it is proper to give them dry rations so that they can cook at any time like without any loss of time. There is provision to give them fuel but the task is so big that it cannot be tackled so easily. We are making every efforts. We have tried our very best to see that they are provided with all facilities.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : More centres can be opened.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That is not a remedy. If more centres are opened then more personnel are needed to look after them. We want to remove them to bigger camps so that they may be looked after better. Mrs. Joytsna Chanda raised certain points which are more or less suggestions. I will look into them and see what can be done. Regarding the enquiry committee for the Indian Tea Association it has been accepted by the Government of India but the responsibility for inplementation lies on the Assam Government. We are awaiting the report from the Assam Government which we have not received so far and the moment it is received and if anything remains therein we will see that it is done.

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिक मजदूरों के बारे में बोलने का जो अवसर आपने मुझे प्रदान किया है, उसके लिए मैं बहुत ही आभारी हूं।

मजदूरों का मामला पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक बड़ा भारी मसला है, जिन में तीस-चालीस प्रतिशत गरीब मजदूर निम्नवर्ग और दलितवर्ग के हैं। श्रमिक मजदूरों पर किसी प्रकार की सदभावनायें न तो सरकार या उनके प्रतिनिधि करते हैं और न उन के मालिकों के दिल में उन के प्रति किसी प्रकार का दर्द है। है। श्रमिक मजदूर के खून-पसीने की कमाई से आज मालिकों की लाखों-करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बनी हुई है, लेकिन जब भी मजदूर साल में चार आने या आठ आने बढ़ाने की रूप-रेखा मालिकों के सामने रखता है तो उन की निगाह एक दम पलट जाती है। मालिक ऐसा सोचने लगते हैं कि कारखाने को कुछ दिनों के लिए बन्द कर दिया जाय, जिससे जब मजदूर भूखा मरने लगेगा तो अपने आप काम पर आयेगा। मालिकों द्वारा मजदूरों के प्रति इस प्रकार की भावनायें रखना मानवता के खिलाफ है। मैं इस अवसर पर मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर मालिक की तरफ से इस तरह से कारखाना बन्द कर दिया जाय, तो मालिकों की तरफ से श्रमिकों को मुआवजा दिलाया जाय, जब कि उस कारखाने में काम करने के लिए उनको काफी समय तक काम सीखना पड़ता है।

15.31 hrs,

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

सभापति जी, हम अपने श्रमिक मजदूरों को दो भागों में बांट सकते हैं। 1-जो कारखानों में काम करते हैं, 2-वे मजदूर जो एम०ए०एस० सी०पी०डब्लू०डी० के बिल्डिंग बनाने के काम में ठेकेदारों की रोजाना-दिहाड़ी पर काम करते हैं। आज जो मजदूर बिल्टिंग बनाने के काम में ठेकेदार के पास काम करते हैं, दिन भर काम करने के बाद भी ठेकेदार शाम को आधे या पौने दिन की दिहाड़ी ही उनको देता है, पूरे दिन की दिहाड़ी उनको नहीं मिलती है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं तो ठेकेदारों की मस्टर-रोल को देख लीजि , आप को विश्वास हो जायेगा। पूरा दिन काम करने की मजदूरी केवल 3 रु० 50 पैसे दी जाती है, जब कि साधारण राज-कर्मचारी का तीन-चार सौ रुपये माहवार में भी गुजारा नहीं होता है। अगर लोकल श्रमिक मजदूर अपने ठेकेदार से 25 पैसे या 50 पैसे बढ़ाने के लिए कहता है तो ठेकेदार सीधे शब्दों में उससे कह देता है कि सरकार ने मजदूरों का जो शेडयूल्ड रेट बना रखा है, तुम को हम उस से भी ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि सरकार ने लोकल-मजदूर के लिये रोजाना की क्या दिहाड़ी निर्धारित कर रखी है। अगर ठेकेदारों का कथन सत्य है और सरकार ने वास्तव में इतनी कम दिहाड़ी निर्धारित की हुई है, तो मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उस शेड्यूल को अपनी ओर से बढ़ाने की घोषणा करे, ताकि लोकल मजदूर सरकार के शेडयूल्ड रेट के अनुसार अपनी मजदूरी ठेकेदार से प्राप्त कर सकें। इस से सरकार के गरीबी खत्म करने के लक्ष्य में भी अधिक लाभ होगा और उन निम्न वर्ग के मजदूरों के मन में भी सरकार के प्रति विशेष अच्छी भावनायें पैदा होंगी।

सभापति महोय, लोकल मजदूर के परिवार में पति-पत्नी दोनों ही मजदूर के रूप में काम करते हैं, स्वाभाविक है कि उनके दो बच्चे भी होंगे। इस लिए उचित मजदूरी की सीमा निर्धारित करते समय आप को यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि वह अपने परिवार की उदर-पूर्ति कर सके, उसके बाद अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भी भेज सके और अन्य सुविधायें भी दे सकें।

[श्री रामकंवर]

श्राज दिल्ली, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले मजदूर काफी मात्रा में रहते हैं श्रौर तकरीबन बीसों साल से उन शहरों के इर्द-गिर्द काम करते हैं। उन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों के लिए ऐसा कोई भी नियम नहीं है कि जो व्यक्ति दस या पांच साल से ही एक ही जगह पर रह रहा है, उसके आवास की कोई पक्की व्यवस्था हो सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति दस-पांच साल से एक ही जगह पर रह रहा है, उसके श्रावास के लिए कोई प्लाट उसको दिया जाय श्रौर उन को कालोनी की शक्ल में बसाया जाय। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से हो जाय तो उस से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वालों के लिये कुछ सहारा हो जायेगा। मैं इस अवसर पर यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के मदनगीर, नारायणा, वगैरह में जो मजदूर कालोनियां बसा दी गई हैं, वहां के मजदूर बड़े दुखी हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास न बिजली है, न उनके लिए टट्टियां वगैरह बनाई गई हैं और न सफाई का कोई इन्तजाम किया गया है, जिस के कारण अगर कोई बाहर का मनुष्य उन कालोनियों में जाये, तो एक घन्टा भी वहां ठहरना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, दलित जातियों के लिये जो कुछ भी सहायता श्राज तक सरकार द्वारा दी गई है, वह सरकार के पिछलग्गू हरिजनों को ही मिली है, विपक्षी दलों का समर्थन करने वाले हरिजनों को सहायता दिये जाने का कोई भी उदाहरण आज सरकार के पास नहीं है। सरकार के पिछलग्गू लोग हरिजनों को सही सलाह न देकर उन का शोषण ही करते हैं। दिल्ली, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब में लाखों हरिजन बेजमीन हैं, हालांकि उनको कृषि का बहुत ज्यादा तुजर्बा है, लेकिन जमीन न मिलने के कारण उनको दर-दर भटकना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास लाखों-करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि जो फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के श्रधीन पड़ी हुई है, उसको हरिजनों को, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को एलाट किया जाय। यदि श्राप मेरी इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर लें तो इस से हरिजनों का कल्याण श्रासानी से हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, चण्डीगढ़ में 1970 में एम०ए०एस० के बिल्डिंग मजदूरों पर राजा राम कम्पनी द्वारा बहुत अत्याचार किये गये थे। जब उन मजदूरों ने उस कम्पनी से अपनी दिहाड़ी बढ़ाने का जिक्र किया तो उस कम्पनी ने उन मजदूरों पर ट्रक चलवा दिये, जिस से बहुत से मजदूर कुचले गए, लेकिन सरकार ने उसके बावजूद भी कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। ऐसी हालत में गरीबों का कल्याण होना बहुत असम्भव दिखाई देता है, सरकार को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में मजदूरों के लिए कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं है। वहां के पचास हजार मजदूरों को मजदूरी के लिये दूसरे प्रान्तों में जाना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में कोई ऐसा बड़ा उद्योग धन्धा चालू करावें जिससे वहां की जनता को वहीं पर काम मिल सके श्रौर उनकी मुसीबतों का हल हो सके।

एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या यह है कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिए बरसात में रहने के लिये कोई पक्का इन्तजाम किया जाय। सदन में रोजाना बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिये चर्चा होती है श्रौर कहा जाता है कि उनको जल्द से जल्द वापस भेजा जायगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम में जल्द से जल्द दो महीने भी लग सकते हैं और दो साल भी लग सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं श्रापसे पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि उनमें कितने हिन्दू हैं और कितने मुसलमान हैं और उनके यहां रहने से कोई झगड़े की सम्भावना तो पैदा नहीं हो जायगी तथा क्या उनके वापस भेजने की कोई अनुमति तारीख मुर्करिर की गई है ? अगर मुर्करिर की गई है तो उस का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए ताकि हम यह अनुमान लगा सकें कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों पर इतनी धनराशि खर्च होगी। कुछ दिन पहले हमारे विपक्षी नेता श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री से जब विपक्षी नेता बंगला देश की समस्या पर सलाह मशविरा के लिये बुलाये गये तो श्रीमती प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 30 लाख की औसत बताई। वह बढ़कर अब अनुमानित 60 लाख हो गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर 60 लाख शरणार्थियों के अनुमान के आस पास उसी दिन प्रधान मंत्री घोषणा करतीं तो हम उन शरणार्थियों का ठीक प्रकार से और अच्छी तरह से प्रबन्ध करने के लिये सतर्क रहते। अगर उन शरणार्थियों के इन्तजाम में कोई कमी रही तो हमारी सारी की हुई सहायता का कोई अर्थ नहीं रहता। इसलिये माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के खाने-पीने का, जलाने के लिए लकड़ी और बरसात में रहने के लिए व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से कर दें तो हमारी विशेष महत्वपूर्ण भावनायें रहेंगी। धन्यावाद।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है ।...अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। श्री विद्यालंकार।

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, यहां पर श्रम के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हम लोग समाजवादी आदर्शों में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन समाजवादी आदर्शों में एक बहुत दुनियादी बात यह है कि मजदूर और जो लोग काम करते हैं, जोकि दौलत पैदा करते हैं उनका उस दौलत में क्या हिस्सा हो। समाज में उनका क्या दर्जा हो, क्या स्टेट्स हो। इस बात के लिए हमें समाजवाद से मिलती हुई मजदूरों के लिए एक आइडियोलोजी बनानी चाहिए थी लेकिन वह हम अभी तक नहीं बना पाये हैं। मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातों का फैसला हम अभी तक नहीं कर पाये। हम इस बात का फैसला नही कर पाये कि हमारे समाज के अन्दर मजदूरों को काम करने का हक है, एम्पलायमेंट का राइट है। हम समाज में उसको यह अधिकार देते हैं इस बात का हम फैसला नहीं कर पाये। हम इस बात का भी फैसला नहीं कर पाये कि उसको 'नीड बेस्ड' मिनिमम वेज मिलनी है। कम से कम उसको अपने काम के बदले में उतना जरूर मिलना है जिससे उसका गुजारा हो सके। हम उसकी सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस का फैसला भी नहीं कर पाये। आज भी यह समझा जाता है कि मालिक चाहे गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे पब्लिक अदारा हो और चाहे प्राइवेट अदारा हो, वह जब भी चाहे मजदूर को सड़क पर फेंक सकता है और उसके प्रति बिल्कुल इनडिफरेन्ट एटीट्यूड अख्तियार कर सकता है। हम इस बात का फैसला नहीं कर पाये कि अगर कहीं पर मजदूरों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट किया जाता है तो उन को रिट्रेन्चमेंट बेनिफिट मिलेगा। मैं जानता हूँ और आपको मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि आपके अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स में तलवाड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है या जो दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट हैं उनमें दस, बारह या पन्द्रह साल के पुराने पुराने लोग जोकि अब बड़े होशियार कारीगर हो गये हैं उनको आज तक मालूम नहीं कि जिस समय दूसरा काम शुरू होगा और वह खत्म होगा तो उनको कहीं पर जगह मिलेगी या नहीं, उनको कहीं पर रखा

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार]

जायेगा या नहीं । वे घबड़ा रहे हैं कि उनको निकाल कर फेंक दिया जायेगा ।

इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं मजदूरों की हाउसिंग प्राब्लम का सवाल है जोकि हर जगह पर है । हर मजदूर को कम से कम छत के नीचे रहने का अधिकार है, हम इस बात का फैसला नहीं कर पाये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एक दिन में सभी के लिये मकान बना दिये जायें लेकिन कम से कम उनको इस बात का अहसास होना चाहिये कि समाज में हमारा भी कुछ हक है और हमारा भी एक दर्जा है और हम जो समाजवादी समाज बनाना चाहते हैं उसमें उसको भी एक अधिकार देते हैं । सरकार ने मजदूरों के लिये हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम चलाई है लेकिन आज की जो हालत है उसमें किसी मजदूर को यह विश्वास नहीं है कि अगर वह बीमार होगा या जब वह बूढ़ा हो जायेगा तो उसकी क्या स्थिति होगी, उसको प्रापर तरीके से दवा दारू मिलेगी या नहीं । तो इस बात का भी हम फैसला नहीं कर पाये ।

हमने इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट बनाया । बड़ी अच्छी बात है, हमारे जितने इन्टेंशन्स हैं, हमारी जितनी ख्वाहिशें है वह बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन हमारे आगे के काम में, मैं कुछ ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि एक बड़ी भारी दिक्कत यह है कि हमारा जो सारा सरकारी ढांचा है, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह एक तरह से हाइट बाउंड है, वह एक बड़ा कसा हुआ ढांचा है और उस रुटीन के अन्दर हम इतना उलझ जाते हैं कि फिर निकल नहीं पाते । मैं मिसाल देता हूं कि हमारे यहां पर यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, हमारी पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर कुछ भाई निकाले गये, डेढ़ साल हो गया है लेकिन आज तक किसी ने उनकी तरफ देखा नहीं । हम कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर और कुछ दूसरे इदारों में इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होता, जो सरकारी इदारे हैं वहां पर भी लागू नहीं होता, हम उनको किसी ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने रिफर नहीं करते । जो आल इण्डिया कैंटूनमेंट बोर्ड एम्प्लाईज फेडरेशन है उसको आज से दस साल पहले इन्डस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल ने अवार्ड दिया था । उसके ऊपर और दूसरे बहुत सारे जो एग्रीमेंट हुए उनके ऊपर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । हम कभी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाते हैं और कभी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाते हैं तो वे मिनिस्ट्रीज मजाक करती हैं और किसी बात की परवाह नहीं करती हैं । दरअसल अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से लेबर पालिसीज को गाइड कराना है तो हर एक मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए कि लेबर पालिसीज के मुताल्लिक जो कुछ भी गाइडेंस लें वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से ही उनको लेनी है । मैं जानता हूं आज अगर दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसीज के मातहत नहीं चलती हैं तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की जुर्रत नहीं है कि उनसे पूछ सके । और अगर वह जुर्रत भी करती है तो वे उसकी परवाह नहीं करते हैं । मैं जानता हूं जैसा मैंने जिक्र किया आल इण्डिया कैंटूनमेंट बोर्ड एम्प्लाईज फेडरेशन का दस साल से झगड़ा चल रहा है । कभी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के पास जाते हैं तो कभी किसी के पास जाते हैं । इन चीजों के बारे में भी हमें फैसला करना है । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे खडिलकर साहब बहुत ही डायनेमिक आदमी हैं । लेबर के बारे में और उन की समस्याओं के बारे में उनके बड़े सुलझे हुए विचार हैं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि वही विचार एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और शासन प्रबन्ध के अन्दर भी किसी तरह से आ सकें । शासन प्रबन्ध के अन्दर उनका पूरा रेफ्लेक्शन होना चाहिए । न सिर्फ रेफ्लेक्शन बल्कि जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है उसको एक डायनेमिक डिपार्टमेंट बनना चाहिये ताकि जो और जो तमाम डिपार्टमेंट और मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं वह उसके कहे के मुताबिक चलें ।

जहां तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सारे केसेज ऐसे हैं जैसे कि पंजाब के पुराने केसेज हैं जिनमें हमने समझ लिया कि तमाम रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया। लेकिन वे केसेज पड़े हैं और घूमते रहते हैं, कभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाते हैं, कभी यहां की मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसी लिस्ट बनानी चाहिये कि कौन से केसेस पेंडिंग हैं और उनकी फिर पूरी तरह से जांच पड़ताल की जाय।

जहां तक बंगला देश से आये हुए लोगों का मसला है उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन की समस्या है मैं समझता हूं यह एक परमानेंट समस्या बन गई है। समय नहीं है अन्यथा मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता था। फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि हमें इसको डायनेमिक तरीके से हल करना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बेकारी की समस्या है। यह तमाम समस्यायें बुनियादी हैं जिनके ऊपर मैं समझता हूं लेबर डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की लीडरशिप में यदि हम इन मामलों को हल नहीं करते हैं तो मैं यह समझता हूं हम समाजवाद की तरफ आगे बढ़ नहीं सकेंगे। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को इस लिए काफी महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए। जो सामाजिक सवाल हैं उनमें लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की जो लीड है, जो रहनुमाई है उसको पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए। आज जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह भी उसकी रहनुमाई में न चल कर बिलकुल इण्डिपेंडेंट चलता है। गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट लेबर के मुहकमे की और लेबर पालिसीज की परवाह नहीं करते हैं। इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए और कोई मत निकालना चाहिए वरना हम समाजवाद की तरफ आगे बढ़ नहीं सकेंगे।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Firstly, I would request the Labour and Rehabilitation Minister to examine whether the problem of labour could be reduced if not eliminated. The problem has been increasing on account of dislocation of people and relocation of people into a centralised structure where capital-intensive equipment is purchased, wherein the labour or the employment potential is less than in areas from which the capital or the moneys are or have been withdrawn. In other words, if the moneys were kept in the countryside and were used in the hands of the person who generated the money or were permitted to be used for enhancing the means creating production by the persons who generated those moneys, then it would have been possible to increase the employment of people in the countryside and in that case, the problem of housing and labour which we are facing today may not have been of this proportion.

On the other hand, we have been seeing that unemployment has been increasing along with our increased investment in centralised expenditure in capital-intensive industries.

We have also observed here that certain requests have been made for increased payment for labour.

It is well known that so long as any payment is not matched by corresponding component in GNP, that demand is a drag on the economy and such purchasing power in the market place is bound to reflect in inflation which is again likely to result in a chain reaction of high cost, and higher wages. Therefore, our concentration should be in the direction of increasing GNP.

I am not one who would advocate intensive working or whole-time working or long hours of working. In fact, employment is not sacrosanct. It is not necessary for a man to get "employed" if he can have his livelihood and devote time in a better manner in this world of modern technology. Therefore, the working hours and working days should get reduced with "better" employment or better use of modern technology. Therefore, the question of finding conventional jobs is one of relatively less importonce if it is viewed in the proper perspective.

Then, there is the question of employment for productivity. Some Members have talked about Japan. But we must realise that a Japanese worker has been patriotism-oriented, discipline-oriented, and production-oriented ; he has been hard-working; and

[Shri D. D. Desai]

we have seen that by 1980 Japan is expected to have the same *per capita* income as the USA *per capita*, and it is also known that by 1990, Japan would have exceeded the GNP of the USA. This is the rate something or which we have not been able to achieve in spite of nearly 24 years of Independence, and in this direction we should work a little better.

The moment someone talks about the Labour Ministry, I feel a little concerned, because actually it should have been called the Personnel and Rehabilitation Ministry. Otherwise this might mean almost somewhat discriminatory role of the Ministry. To this extent, the Ministry may examine whether in the wider context of human relations and other angles that exist today the present name does any credit either to labour or to the other discriminated sectors of the public.

Then, the question is one of treating the disease or treating the causes which result in disease. If we find that it is possible that we can eliminate the disease itself, then there is no need to go in for legislation and other measures which have the impact of forcing certain sections to make certain payments without adequate and corresponding consideration as to the outputs of the persons concerned. This observation may be viewed in the largest context of the national economy.

The next question would be to consider whether we have in India any basis for payment which is commensurate with the living standards of people. It is said that it is difficult to kili an Indian, becanse so long as he has one *roti* and *do langoti*, he can continue to exist. This sort of living is not one which we should advocate for ourselves. After all, 99.8 per cent of the Indians have a uniform standard of living, and only 0.2 per cent of the people may be surtax-paying people, and, therefore, the disparity of income exists only between 0.2 per cent and 99.8 per cent. In other words, we have solved the problem of disparities among 99.8 per cent of Indians. This is also a question where we should consider whether this 0.2 per cent which means about 11 lakhs of people or less who really contribute to the income tax should be eliminated or should be forced to work by incentives in areas where leadership and a certain amount of direction are required, and whether there should be a common incentive among the 99.8 per cent to contribute and migrate to the 0.2 per cent, or whether we should make all the 100% people feel that there is no further scope for anyone to go beyond the level of the 99.8 per cent people who live with an average *per capita* income of somewhere around Rs. 350 at the constant price.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्रम ग्रौर पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में जो मांग है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ग्रौर यह खेद प्रकट करता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस का रैंक घटा कर राज्य स्तर का कर दिया जो कि पहले बराबर कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्रि-मंडल में इस का स्थान रहा करता था, ग्रौर ऐसे वक्त में किया जब कि श्रम के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता हुई, ग्रौर ऐसे वक्त में इस का स्तर घटा कर के राज्य मंत्री के स्तर में ग्रौर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के स्तर में लाया गया।

सभापति जी, सदन में बहुत बार हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के मेम्बरों ने यह मांग की है कि सारे मसलों का हल मजदूरों के बीच ग्रौर प्लेबिसाइट के द्वारा या सीक्रेट बैलट के द्वारा हो। इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस में जिसमें कि ए० ग्राई० टी० यू० सी०, हिन्द मजदूर सभा और यू० टी० यू० सी०, ग्राई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के साथ ही शामिल थे उसमें जो प्रोसीज्योर तय हुग्रा उसी प्रोसीज्योर से हम 1958 से चलते रहे हैं ग्रौर 1958 से ग्राज तक उसी प्रोसीजर के ग्रनुसार चल कर या उसके पहले भी जो भारत सरकार ने प्रोसीजर रखा उस से चल कर भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व जितने ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन होते रहे हैं उसमें इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस करता रहा है क्यों कि सदस्यता की जांच के आधार पर यह सब से बड़ी मजदूरों की जमात साबित हुई है ग्रौर ग्राज भी जो 1968 में जांच हुई इस का वेरिफिकेशन हुग्रा वह 1968 की जांच के ग्राधार पर यह

सब से बड़ी जमात है। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आई० एम० टी० यू० सी० की वेरीफाइड फिगर 1968 के दिसम्बर के आधार पर 13 लाख 26 हजार 152 है। ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० की 6 लाख 34 हजार 802, जो ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और सी० 2, दो भागों में बंट गयी। हिन्द मजदूर सभा की 4 लाख 63 हजार 772 है, वह भी हिन्द मजदूर सभा और हिन्द मजदूर पंचायत, दो भागों में बंट गयी, और यूनाइटेड ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की संख्या 1 लाख 25 हजार 754 है। इस तरह से आप पायेंगे कि ये सारी जमातें जो आज कहती हैं कि हम पांच हैं, इन पांचों की संख्या मिला कर 12, 24, 324 है। और आई० एन० टी० सी० की अकेली संख्या 13 लाख 26 हजार 152 है। जहां ये पांचों मिलकर 12,24 328 है। उसमें ये बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व करते रहे हैं। बल्कि इस बार न मालूम क्यों श्रम मंत्रालय का यह ऐलान हुआ कि ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और एच० एम० एस० को भी इंटरनेशनल लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन में ऐडवाइजर के रूप में बैठा दिया। मुझे इसके ऊपर सख्त ऐतराज है क्योंकि यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करने की बात है। अगर उस तरह की प्रतिनिधित्व करने की बात न हो तो आज कुछ संख्या में वे लोग इस सदन में हैं कैबिनेट में आप उनको स्थान दे सकते हैं। तो सभापति जी, मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान)। बनर्जी साहब और दूसरे भाई तो सीक्रेट बैलेट की बात करते हैं। मैं सीक्रेट बैलेट का परिणाम इनको बतलाना चाहता हूं। हम लोगों ने बिहार में 1958 की जगह पर 1952 से सीक्रेट बैलेट दिया है बिहार की वेरिफाइड फिगर में आपको बतलाता हूं कि सीक्रेट बैलेट जहां तक पोजिशन है वहां आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की सदस्य संख्या 1,08,472 है, ए० आइ० टी० यू० सी० की सदस्य संख्या 27,345 है, हिन्द मजदूर सभा की सदस्य संख्या 30,599 है और यूनाईटेड ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की सदस्य संख्या 7,319 है। इन तीनों की सम्मिलित सदस्य संख्या 65,363 है जहां पर कि अकेले आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० की सदस्य संख्या 1,08,472 है। तो सभापति जी, जब तक ये स्लोगन, ये नारे इनको जंचते हैं ये नारे ये दिया करते हैं। मुझे सख्त ऐतराज है, हमारे संगठन को भी ऐतराज है कि भारत सरकार ने जो आज 25 वर्ष से फैसला किया था 25 वर्ष से जो रास्ता अख्तियार किया था और इन लोगों को कभी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला, वह प्रतिनिधि इन में आज बैठा दिये, इनको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी बैठा दिया और अब आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ये आगे आते जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).

16.00 hrs.

सभापति जी, इंप्लीमेंटेशन इवेल्युवेशन कमेटी है, उस पर भी ये लोग बैठते हैं, देश की जितनी कमेटीज हैं वहां बैठते हैं, जहां प्रपोर्शनेट रिप्रजेन्टेशन की बात आती है वहां इसी आधार पर इनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिला करता है। तो यह जो मूल्यांकन समिति है, उसकी बैठक पहले तीन महीने में हुआ करती थी और उसमें हम लोग विचार विमर्श करके मालिक-मजदूरों की बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान किया करते थे जिससे कि अनुशासनहीनता बहुत कम हुआ करती थी, आज वह मित-प्राय पड़ी हुई है। उसका कारण यही हुआ कि 1967 में जब विरोधी दलों की सरकारें आईं तो उन लोगों ने सारी अनुशासनहीनता को अनुशासन बना दिया। इनके लिए कोड आफ कंडक्ट रहा ही नहीं। इनके यहां घेराव चलने लगे, इनके यहां सारी कार्यवाही विपरीत दिशा में बहने लगी और ऐसी हालत में इनका यह रवैया है। सरकार, वेज बोर्ड मशीनरी की मार्फत मजदूरों को राहत दिया करती है। अब जब कि सरकार वेज बोर्ड के अवार्ड को इंप्लीमेंट नहीं करा पाती तो सरकार को चाहिए कि उसके लिए कानून बना करके उसके लिए उसी तरह का

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

कानूनी रूप दे जिस तरह के ट्रीब्यूनल के फैसलों के कानूनी रूप हुआ करते हैं। यह फैसला 1967 में हुआ, सभापति महोदय। लेकिन उसके ऊपर आज तक कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। ये जब तक कानूनी रूप उसको नहीं देंगे तब तक कोई भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर का मालिक उन कानूनों को अमली रूप देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। मैं बतलाता हूं उदाहरण के लिए कि कोयला उद्योग में 792 कोयलिरियां हैं, ये कोयलिरियां यह अवार्ड लागू नहीं करतीं। आज उसमें कम से कम प्रतिदिन का मंहगाई भत्ता 1 रुपये 86 पैसा होना चाहिए, वह 1 रुपया 86 पैसा पब्लिक सेक्टर की एन० सी० डी० सी० या टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी और इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी—ये तीन कंपनियां देती हैं और कोई नहीं देता। यह अवार्ड कोई लागू नहीं करता है। ये अवार्ड भी लागू नहीं करा पातीं। फिर आन्दोलन कराने की बात आती है—अभी भाइयों ने खुद अपने भाषण में जाहिर किया कि दो लाख मैनडेज लास्ट क्यों हुए —तो क्या होगा ? जब ये लोग कहते है कि दंगलों के द्वारा फैसला हो, मालिक और मजदूर लड़ कर के फैसला करें, जब अनुशासन की कोई बात नहीं, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट की कोई बात नहीं, बीच बचाव करने की कोई बात नहीं, जब दंगलों से फैसला होगा, वैसी हालत में मैनडेज का लास होगा ही।

जहां तक वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिश को जो बहुमत की सिफारिश है, उसको लागू करने की बात है तो सरकार ने आज तक बहुत सी सिफारिशों को कबूल नहीं किया। ग्रेट्युटी के लिए सरकार ने कितनी बार वायदे किये। इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी में बैठकर वायदे किये, आल इंडिया रेडियो से अनाउंस हुआ कि लागू होने जा रही है, लेकिन वह आज तक लागू नहीं हुई।

बोनस के सम्बन्ध में जो क्वालिफाइंग अटेंडेंस की शर्त है, उसको हटाने के लिए वायदे किये, लेकिन वह भी वायदे आज तक पूरे नहीं हुए। लीव के सम्बन्ध में, कजुअल लीव के सम्बन्ध में पांच दिन मिले, वेज बोर्ड ने दिये, वह भी आज तक ऐसेप्ट नहीं हुए। हाउस रेंट देने की बात आई, वह भी ऐसेप्ट नहीं हुआ। तो सभापति जी, जहां तक बोनस की शर्त है कि तिमाही बोनस कोयला उद्योग में मिला करता है, वह हाजिरी पर हुआ करता है उस पर से दूसरी शर्त उठाने की बात तो दूर रही, आज एक नई शर्त लगा दी गई कि तीन सौ रुपये वाले का कंसौलिडेटेड सैलरी करके जो एक तिहाई बोनस हुआ करता था, उसका दस परसेंट किया गया। सारे कंडीशन जैसे के तैस रखे गए। इसके बावजूद 300 का एक तिहाई वह सौ रुपया पाता था था, अगर 730 रुपया होने पर भी दश परसेंट वह पायेगा तो 73 रुपया पायेगा, तो वेज बोर्ड ने उसका 73 किया। सरकार ने मैनेजरियल और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव के लिए उसको समाप्त कर दिया। कहा गया कि 500 से अधिक वाले को, सुपरवाइजर को भी नहीं मिलेगा। यह नया फतुवा उस तारीख को हुआ है जिस रोज हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने यहां पर घोषणा की थी कि मजदूरों के लिए हम बहुत अच्छा सलूक देने जा रहे हैं, उनको पार्टिसिपेशन, उनको हिस्सेदार कबूल करने जा रहे हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में सरकार को वापस लेना चाहिए कि यह सब जो त्रिदलीय समितियों के द्वारा फैसले हुआ करते थे, यह युनीलेटरल फैसला क्यों हुआ ? त्रिदलीय समितियों के फैसले को बदल दिया गया और एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाल दिया।

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाइम हो गया, बहुत ज्यादा टाइम ले लिया आपने। आप 5 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा : सभापति जी, पहले नोटिफिकेशन निकला जी० एस० आर०

191, 22 जनवरी, 1668 का उसके लिए दूसरा नोटिफिकेशन जी० एस० आर० 465 दिनांक 23-3-71 को सरकार ने निकाला।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नो कोरम सर। इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है यहां पर।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रक्खें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिस रोज राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम लोगों को ज्वायेंट सेशन में ऐड्रेश किया, ठीक उसी तारीख को मजदूरों की यह सुविधा काट ली गई। इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जो 23 मार्च, 1971 का जी० एस० आर०। 485 है उस नोटिफिकेशन को कैंसेल कर के इसको पुरानी स्थिति पर ही ला दे और बोनस के साथ अटेंडेंस की क्वालिफिकेशन को हटाने की जो सिफारिश वेज वोर्ड ने की हैं उस को लाये।

जहां तक फैमिली पेंशन का सवाल है नेशनल कमिशन फार लेबर ने रिकमेन्ड किया था कि प्राविडेंड फंड की रकम जहां सवा 6 परसेंट है वहां 8 परसेंट की जाय और जहां 8 परसेंट है वहां 10 परसेंट की जाये। अगर प्राविडेंट फंड में या 2 या पौने 2 परसेंट लग गया होता और इस अमाउंट को डाइवर्ट कर के लोगों को दिया गया होता तो उन को राहत मिलती और वह फायदा उठाते। उस समय लोगों को जो आशा बंधी थी आज वह निराशा में बदल रही है। सरकार को इस चीज की जांच करनी चाहिये—उसके वादे का जो फैसला था उस को लागू कर के पूरा करना चाहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : If the discussion today was concentrated only on the demands for the Bangla Desh refugees, then perhaps we would have been able to draw attention, national and international, to the seriousness of the problem. But unfortunately for the admixture of so many Ministries together, we have diluted the seriousness of the problem. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this Government has based its whole strategy of political and diplomatic offensive against Pakistan on the seriousness of the issue of Banga Desh refugees. But for the Bangla Desh refugees in India, it would have gone as an internal problem of Pakistan; now due to the influx of Bangla Desh refugees it has been converted not only into an internal problem of India but a problem for the world as well. But for the Bangla Desh refugees would our Government say that the refugee problem should have to be internationalised ? It is before us now. But for the Bangla Desh refugees would the Government say all over the world that until and unless a political solution to the satisfaction of all the people of Bangla Desh is achieved, there is no question of refugees going back to Bangla Desh to be butchered by Yahya regime ? But for the Bangla Desh refugees would our Defence Minister and our Foreign Minister say that unless the problem of Bangla Desh refugees is satisfactorily solved. India might have to take action unilaterally ? To that extent it has gone.

It is necessary for manouring strategic, political and diplomatic offensive against Pak-aggression. There the Government is saying and trying to draw the attention of the world very seriously. But unfortunately that much importance is not being given by the Ministry and the Government.

Had it been so soon after it became a burden upon us, a separate Ministry of refugees and rehabilitation would have been set up immediately. That would have helped to highlight the whole issue. The refugee department today is not only to deal with the humanitarian problem of the refugees and rehabilitation ; it has become a very important political department.

A separate Ministry for refugees and rehabilitation should be instituted, because it will draw the attention of the national... (*Interruption*). I am coming to all aspects. I do not know what has happened. Yesterday, the Prime Minister made an *impromptu* statement suddenly snggesting that one Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray will be in-charge of the re-

[Shri Samar Guha]

fugees and other affairs. I do not know what it is. She has almost indicated that he will be entrused with some omnibus responsibility. But she should have specifically mentioned that Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray would be in change of the refugees and a separate Ministry for refugee rehabilitation and relief should have been instituted. I say this because already on the issue of Begla Desh refugees you have developed you strategy of political and diplomatic offensive against Pakistan. But, unfortunately, you have not taken it so seriously to highlight the issue by having a separate Ministry for that.

Secondly, I have noticed that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to under-estimate the magnitude of the problem of Bangla Desh refugees. They have given the figure. The figure up to 18th June is 60,24,000. Taking into consideration that so many unregistered refugees are there—

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHAI R.K. KHADILKAR) ; Your figure is not the latest one.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But this time, it may be more than seven million.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : 63.2 lakhs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then all the paper reports are wrong ? Otherwise, for the last 12 days, I have calculated that at least 10 lakh refugees have come. See the *Statesman*. In the report of the *Statesman*, three or four days before, it was said that in Nadia district and West. Dinajpore district alone, 1,23,000 have come within two or three days. So, either the press reports are absolutely wrong or the Government have a tendency to always under-estimate the figure. They do not understand, I should say, the importance of it. The figures are very important in your political game, nationally and internationally. You should not have given wrong figures. (*Interruption*). I understand that something is lacking in the head of the Government. You should not have given wrong figures. For all this, the political reason is also there. (*Interruption*). They always under-estimate the figure.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : The Government are very serious about it. The minister gave you the precise figure ; 63 lakhs. You were saying it was 60 lakhs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is more than 70 lakhs now. But on the 18th June, the figure stood at 60,24,000. (*Interruption*). My time is being killed. There is a tendency which they have developed, namely, to keep us in the dark about the expenditure on account of the refugees. It is an underestimate. On the basis of 63 lakhs, they said that Rs. 3,000 crores will be required for the relief arrangements—food and shelter, etc.,—for the refugees for six months. Their estimate is that within one month—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Rs. 300 crores ; not Rs. 3,000 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Look at this figure.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Rs. 300 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should correct your figure. I was surprised to find your printed figure here. You should correct it yourself. I was surprised to see it was Rs. 3,000 crores. You should have corrected it before you distributed it. Even on the basis of 80 lakhs of people, it would come nearly to Rs. 400 crores. Up till now, they have got Rs. 30 crores from international sources. What does that mean ? Not even 10 per cent has been received from international sources. How much more will come and from what sources, the Government should let the country know and the matter should be highlighted in the international world, to emphasise the gravity of this problem which will hit the very bottom of the national economy of India. That is of very great importance. That is the reason why I am so much particular about this : that this figure should be highlighted in a particular perspective.

Even today, the Government has given a figure showing how many tarpaulins and tents are required. Even today, the *Statesman* in a three-column headline, has said

that two million refugees are without tents and tarpaulins, and are in the open air. These people have come from the eastern zone. You, Sir, are also from the eastern States. What a terrible monsoon is there now ? These refugees who are in the open air are suffering under the terrible monsoon. What is their condition ?

What about women and children ? I want that first priority should be given to supplying them tents and tarpaulins. In the case of cholera, vaccines were sent by air by the international sources. Now we should ask the international sources to send tents and tarpaulins immediately by air. Mr. Stephen was saying that after visiting the border area and seeing the refugee camps, he was also feeling as passionately about it as I feel.

You are not giving them fuel or oil. I saw it from personal experience. I quite agree it is not possible to introduce community kitchens every where because of religion, caste and other factors. You are giving them rice. How will they cook it ? Will they chew the dry rice like animals ? You have not given them fuel, salt or oil. Some cash doles also have to be given, because they have no clothing, no bedding and no utensils. 15 days ago, during the Half-an-hour discussion, I raised all these points. What has this Government done about it ? If you give them some rice, potatoes and oinions, how can they cook it ? Can they chew it like animal ? It is a simple thing. Therefore, I request that they should be immediately supplied with tents, tarpaulins, fuel, oil and also some utensils, some clothing and some bedding, so that they can save themselves and live like just *homo sapiens* of the lower oder.

About Mr. Sadruddin, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, I warm this Government. He has got economic and industrial interests in West and East Pakistan. He cannot objectively deal with Bangladesh refugee problem. You must be careful. He is going back to UN and already he is siding wilh Pakistan. He is trying to create the impression that slowly normalcy is being brought back to Bangladesh. He is a dangerous man, because his own personal interests are involved. Such a man cannot be entrusted with the task of dealing with such a human problem as Bangladesh refugees.

If you really want to deal with the Bangladesh refugees problem as a national problem, let the whole county be associated with it. It is your duty to form a Council for Relief of Refugees composed of Members of Parliament of all parties. Even UK is sending a composite delegation of Labour and Conservative MPs. West Germany and Canada are also sending composite delegations to visit the refugees areas. But unfortunately, you have taken a partisan stand. You have sent only members of the Congress Party there. Almost all the members have raised this issue. A delegation of MPs from all States from all parties with a national perspective should be sent to the border. You have not done it. This is the minimum you should do. You should not shirk this.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, I wish to point out that not a word or sentence has been mentioned about the working conditions of Medical men in tea gardens, coal mines and panel and service system of medical men under Employees State Insurance Scheme. This Ministry is treating lakhs and lakhs of workers throughout the country and for that there are two systems in vogue for medical relief—the service system and the panel system to serve the labour class whose number is the largest in Bombay. But if you look at the capitation fees paid to these medical men, who are looking after the patients much better than under the service system, the capitation fee was only Rs. 17.50 per family. The association of medical practitioners of the panel practioners has been demanding from the Ministry of Labour as well as representing to the Ministry of Health for considering the increase in capitation fee due to rise in the pay-scales of compounders and clerical staff as also the increase in the price of medicines, hence the capitation fees should also be increased. I am sorry to say that the Ministry has turned a deaf ear to this request. I know that after a lot of struggle the panel doctors got an increase of Rs. 2.50 paise making their capitation fee Rs. 20 per annum, but that is far from sufficient.

Coming to the workers fate, may I say the importance given to medical relief to workers is not what it should have been ? Not a word about this has been mentioned

[Dr. Kailash]

in the report. The ESI scheme is being controlled and managed by the Corporation. It has amassed huge amounts by collecting contribution from the workers as well as from the employers. It is not spending even five to ten per cent of the collections. In Bombay a large number of TB patients are waiting for months and perhaps years to get admissions to hospitals. A large number of patients have to wait in the queue for smaller operations like tonsillectory and appendicectomy and then we are talking of man-days lost and things of that kind. How can a sick worker attend to his work regularly.

Unless we care for the health of the workers, I do not think that the Labour Ministry is correct in saying that it is doing something for the benefit of the workers. May I suggest that a chain of hospitals should be constructed, especially in those areas where a large number of workers are working, areas like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Baroda.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kanpur.

DR. KAILASH : Yes, Kanpur should have first priority.

Then, we should study the condition of the medical men working together with personnel, like compounders and nurses, especially in the tea gardens and the mines, where they have been absolutely neglected for years. Their basic pay is very poor and the other benefits which they could get is practically nil. Yet, they are doing their best to serve the community.

May, I, Sir, request the Labour Minister who knows the whole issue—because repeatedly we have come to him in the form of representatives or with representations—that he must come forward and reply today as to when he is going to construct hospitals and utilise the amount which has been amassed by the Corporation and look to the conditions prevailing in the Tea estates and coal mines and condition of Panel and service medical men. Because the Labour Ministry of the Corporation cannot construct hospitals a large number of beds have been reserved in some voluntary hospitals or in Government and Municipal hospitals. The payment made by this Corporation is so meagre—expenses per bed come to Rs. 23 while the Corporation pays only Rs. 12 per bed per day. Why ? When the Government hospital like J. J. hospital and K.E.M. hospital owned by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is spending Rs. 23/- on what basis the calculation is there that they pay only Rs. 12 per day for treating E.S.Is. patients in voluntary organisation hospitals and to the Government and municipal hospitals. It should be increased to Rs. 23/- at an early date.

Further, Government must increase the number of beds reserved throughout the country for T.B. patients. Domiciliary treatment should be given to the T.B. patients, that is, the patients who can be treated at home and should be treated at home and hence there is no necessity of admitting them in the hospital, is in present concept. I know, as a medical man that the infection of a T. B. patient to the family and children of poor workers in his small room accommodation is so grave that the patient must be segregated in a hospieal. Hence the number of beds which have b.en reserved throughout the country for TB. —worker— patients must be increased. The number of beds for T.B. patients must be increased in the voluntary hospitals immediately till some hospitals under E.S.Is. are constructed for those patients who are suffering from T.B. to avoid this health hazard and where they could be given proper treatment. Orders in this respect must be passed immediately.

I am sure the suggestions which I have made will be considered sympathetically by the Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी मैं श्रम मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने जा रहा हूं । आज हम यह देखते हैं कि जितने भी कानून हमने मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये बनाये हैं, मजदूरों के उत्थान के लिये बनाये, उनका ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं हो रहा है......

डा० कैलाश : सभापति जी, कितना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है, लेकिन सुनने वाले नहीं हैं, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : घन्टी बज रही है... अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, सरकार ने मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए जितने भी कानून बनाये हैं उनको मालिकों और उद्योगपतियों की ओर से या अमल में न लाने की कोशिश की जाती है। जिसमें उनका हित न हो। आज कारखानों पर फैक्टरी ऐक्ट लागू हैं लेकिन जिस कारखाने में बीस पचास या सौ आदमी काम करते हैं वहां पर उद्योगपति या कारखानेदार अपने रजिस्टर पर केवल पांच व्यक्ति ही दिखाता है और बाकी मजदूरों को शो नहीं करता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिससे कि किसी कारखाने में जितने मजदूर काम करते हों उन सभी को रजिस्टर पर शो किया जा सके।

सभापति जी, आज बहुत सारे कानून मजदूरों के हितों के लिए बने हुए हैं लेकिन कुछ ऐसी मजदूर यूनियनें हैं, जैसे कि इन्टक है वे मालिकों से साँठ-गांठ करके अपना निजी स्वार्थ हल करने में लगे रहते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप मजदूरों का लाभ नहीं होने देती हैं। इसके साथ-साथ आज जिन उद्योगों की स्थिति खराब होती है तो वहां पर कहा जाता है कि सरकार पैसा देगी और मालिक उस उद्योग को चलायेगा। मैं सरकार के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। जिस उद्योग पर मजदूरों ने अपनी सारी जवानी न्योछावर कर दी, वहां से जब वे रिटायर होते हैं तो उनको कुछ भी नहीं मिलता। दूसरी तरफ जो कारखानेदार हैं वे दो चार कारखाने लगाते हैं और धीरे-धीरे अपनी पूंजी उसमें से अन्य उद्योग निर्माण करने में लगाते हैं। तो ऐसे कारखाने में जब ऐसी स्थिति हो कि वह घाटे में रहा है, उसको वह चला नहीं सकते तो उस उद्योग में जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके सुपुर्द उस कारखाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये। उसमें जितना पैसा लगे वह सरकार दे और उसकी सारी व्यवस्था और सारा इन्तजाम उसके वर्कर्स के द्वारा ही होना चाहिए और वर्कर को उस कारखाने का स्वामी बनाया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, बहुत से उद्योगों में मजदूर विवाद होते हैं और उन पर नाना प्रकार के जुल्म किये जाते हैं, अपराध लगाए जाते हैं और बरसों तक मजदूर न्यायालयों में जाकर अपने पैर रगड़ता है लेकिन फिर भी उसको सस्ता न्याय नहीं मिलता है। उसको अपनी पैरवी के लिए वकील नहीं मिलता है और वे कानून कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। यदि किसी जगह पर कोई मजदूर हिन्दी जानता है तो उसको हिन्दी में कानून की किताब भी नहीं मिलती है जिसकी वजह से वह मात खाता है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो मजदूर केस लड़ते हैं उनको फ्री वकील मिलने चाहिए और जब तक उसका केस चलता रहता है तब तक उसको आधी तनख्वाह मिलती रहनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उसको न्याय सस्ता और जल्दी मिलना चाहिए। आज की अवस्था में बरसों तक, दो तीन साल तक मुकदमे चलते रहते हैं। और उससे भी अधिक मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कोई सीमा निर्धारित करे कि एक महीने में या दो तीन पेशियां होने के बाद उसके केस का फैसला कर दिया जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय, आज सरकार बजट के माध्यम से काफी टैक्स बढ़ाती चली जाती है जिससे मजदूरों को बड़ी मंहगाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। वे मंहगाई के कारण अपनी जरूरत की चीजें खरीद नहीं पाते हैं इसलिए उनका महगाई भत्ता भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने कुछ विशेष बातें रखना चाहता हूं। एक परिवार का औसत निकाल कर हिसाब लगाया जाना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि एक परिवार में शादी भी होती है...

श्री पी० एम० सईद (लक्कदीव, मिनिकाय तथा अमीन दीवी द्विपसमूह) : सभापति जी, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घन्टी बजाई जा रही है... कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक परिवार में जो खर्च होते हैं और जो कि आवश्यक होते हैं, जैसे दो साल में एक छाता लेना पड़ता है, साल में जूता पहनना पड़ता है, सब्जी दूध और अनाज लेना पड़ता है, तो रोज का हिसाब लगा कर कितनी मंहगाई बढ़ी है इसके आधार पर मंहगाई भत्ता तय किया जाना चाहिये और वह मजदूर को दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक कानून आप ने बनाया कि जिस उद्योग के अन्दर मुनाफा न हो वहां भी साढ़े चार परसेंट उसे बोनस दिया जायगा। परन्तु इस पर कहीं अमल नहीं होता। मजदूरों को आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है, हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है। जब कानून बना हुआ है तो फिर मजदूर को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता? इसके लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि साल समाप्त होते ही महीना, डेढ़ महीने के अंदर बोनस मिल जाय।

सरकार ने कुछ कपड़े की मिलें अपने हाथ ले रखी हैं, वहां तो बोनस मिलता ही नहीं है। जब आप दूसरों पर जोर देते हैं। तो यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो कारखाने आपके हाथ में हैं उनमें भी बोनस जल्दी मिलना चाहिये उनमें भी नाना प्रकार की अनियमिततायें आज भी होती हैं। पिछली बार एक कमेटी सदन की बनी थी यह जांच करने के लिये कि देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग ठेकेदारी पर काम करते हैं और मजदूरों को 12 आना, डेढ़ रु० रोज मिलता है। इतने में वह कैसे अपने परिवार का गुजारा करेगा। उस समिति ने एक रिपोर्ट दी और सरकार ने एक बिल भी बनाया। उस बिल को सदन के सामने लाया जाय और सारे देश के अन्दर ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाय।

इसी के साथ-साथ कैजुअल लेबर के बारे में मुझे निवेदन करना है। इनकी बहुत बड़ी तादाद हमारे देश के अन्दर है, चाहे पी० डब्लू० डी० हो या रेलवे हो, लाखों की तादाद में कैजुअल लेबर देश के अन्दर फैले हुए हैं। इस प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। जो बीस-बीस साल से काम कर रहे हैं वह भी कैजुअल लेबर हैं और उनको अपनी नौकरी का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। इस प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाय और उनको पक्का किया जाय।

मजदूरों के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय विचारों की काफी कमी है। उनके अन्दर ऐसा भाव भरना चाहिये कि देश मेरा है और यह उद्योग मेरा है और उद्योग का उत्पादन मेरे देश के हित में होगा इसलिए मुझ को अधिक काम करना है। लेकिन काम अधिक करने के साथ पैसा भी उस को अधिक मिलना चाहिये। ऐसे केन्द्र खोलिये जहां मजदूरों को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाय जिससे देश के अन्दर आज जो हड़ताल, मारपीट, तोड़-फोड़ होती है और ऐसी शक्तियां इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर बढ़ रही हैं उन्हें समाप्त किया जाय।

बीड़ी मजदूर और अगर बत्ती मजदूरों के लिए सरकार ने आज तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर तीन लाख बीड़ी बनाने वाले हैं जिनके लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य प्रान्तों में अगर बत्ती मजदूर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं लेकिन उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि उनके हितों के लिये कोई कानून बनायें जिस से उन्हें ठीक प्रकार से रोटी के लिये पैसा मिल सके।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं समाज के उस पीड़ित, उपेक्षित और शोषित वर्ग की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसको हमारे देश में

लाइसेंस्ड पोर्टर और वेन्डर कहते है । समाजवाद का नारा भी दिया गया, समाजवाद का सिद्धान्त भी मान लिया गया और संविधान में भी उसकी व्यवस्था की गई कि हमारे देश का अन्तिम लक्ष्य समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना है । किन्तु खेद का विषय है कि साढ़े पांच लाख कुली, जिनमें कि वेन्डर भी शामिल हैं, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ।

हम सब स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं, उनकी दशा को देखते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी अधिक समय या अधिक ध्यान उस वर्ग के ऊपर दिया गया है जो कि ट्रेड यूनियन में संगठित है । यह वर्ग संगठित नहीं है, इसलिए उपेक्षित रहा है और खास-खास चीजें जो कि उनके लिए करनी चाहिए, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आप जानते हैं कि कुलियों की आवश्यकता बहुत बड़ी है । अगर किसी समय आपको कुली स्टेशन पर न मिलें तो आप चाहे जितने बड़े सफेद पोश हों, चाहे जितने सम्मानित हों, चाहे जितना रुपया आप पाते हों, उस समय आपकी दुर्दशा हो जाएगी । आप इन्तजार करते रहेंगे और देखते रहेंगे कि टैक्सी तक या रिक्शा तक आपका सामान कैसे पहुँचे । चौबीस घंटे ये कुली वर्ग काम करता है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : एक चीज मैं निवेदन करूं कि यह कुली जो शब्द है, यह बदल चुका है, इसको 'मजदूर' किया जा चुका है ।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : धन्यवाद । लेकिन जो रेलवे मजदूर हैं उनकी वास्तविकता को कैसे प्रकट किया जाय । आप उनको रेलवे मजदूर कहेंगे तो किसमें उनका वर्गीकरण होगा ? बहरहाल आपने जो शब्द दिया वह शब्द सम्मानित है और उसका प्रयोग करके ही मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा ।

यह जो रेलवे मजदूर हैं जो चौबीसों घंटे काम करते हैं, चौबीसों घन्टे उनकी सेवा की आवश्यकता होती है । लेकिन अगर वह आराम करना चाहे तो उनके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है । एक ओर आपने एक मन्त्रालय स्थापित किया है जिसके चार्ज में हाउसिंग और अरबन हाउसिंग का काम है । एक ओर तो आप अर्बन हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर लाखों मजदूरों के लिए जो इस तरह से आपका सामान चौबीसों घन्टे ढोते हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । दीपक के नीचे आप अंधेरा कायम किये हुए हैं । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस वर्ग के लिए आवास का रेलवे या सरकार की ओर से प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए जहां पर कि ये लोग आराम कर सकें । दूसरी ओर देखिये कि बहुत से आदमी हैं जिनके लिए आप लोगों ने रखा कि सेंट्रल हेल्थ स्कीम चलाई जाए, सोशल सेक्यूरिटी का बिनिफिट मिले । इनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? इनके लिए कौन सी व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं ? अगर ये बीमार हो जाएं तो इनका कोई सहारा नहीं । जिस समय यह रेलवे मजदूर बोझा लेकर चल रहा है, अगर प्लेटफार्म पर केले के छिलके या आम के छिलके पर उसके पैर फिसल जायें और उसकी हड्डी टूट जाये तो वह सदैव के लिए बेकार हो गया । उसके लिए कोई फेटल एक्सीडेंट एक्ट या वर्कमैन्स कंपेंसेशन एक्ट कोई लागू नहीं होता । अगर एक मिल में मजदूर काम करने जाता है और सीढ़ी पर चढ़ते हुए या किसी मशीन के पुर्जे को हाथ से छूते हुए कोई दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो उसको मुआवजा दिया जाता है । लेकिन कुली जो सारे का सारा जीवन आपकी सेवा में बिताता है उसके लिए एक्सीडेंट का कोई प्रावधान किसी कानून में नहीं है ।

16. 46 hrs.

[shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

तीसरी चीज आप देखें कि इसका इतना सामूहिक जीवन है, इतनी-इतनी भारी संख्या में

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

यह मजदूर वर्ग काम कर रहा है, उसके लिए कोआपरेटिव कैंटीन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज कोआपरेटिव की चर्चा सब जगह की जाती है। इनके खाने पीने की कोआपरेटिव समितियां बनावें। यहां पर कोआपरेटिव कैंटीन इन मजदूरों के लिए नहीं है।

चौथी चीज आप देखिए कि इनके बच्चे हैं। यह वर्ग रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काम करता है उसके बच्चे गांव में रहते हैं। कैसे उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई की व्यवस्था हो। उनके लिए आपने क्या रखा है ? यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी डींगें आप मार रहे हैं कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए, निःशुल्क होनी चाहिए और रेलवे की तरफ से बड़े-बड़े जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए विशेष स्कूल खोले जाते हैं, लेकिन यह वर्ग जो इतना दलित है, पीड़ित है, शोषित है, उसके बच्चों के लिए कोई शिक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं है।

फिर आप देखें कि इनके लिये शौचालय, इनके लिये स्नानागार के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सैंकड़ों की तादाद में ये रहते हैं। अगर लेट्रींस बनी हुई हैं तो मुसाफिरों के लिए बनी हुई हैं, रेलवे पुलिस के लिये बनी हुई हैं, कुछ फर्स्ट क्लास के पेसेन्जर्स के लिए बनी हुई हैं, बड़े बड़े जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके लिए बनी हुई हैं। लेकिन इतने मजदूर जो दिन रात वहां काम करते हैं, उनके लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था कर रखी है, इनके लिए समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी ओर आप देखें कि जो प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम रक्खी गई है उस की फैक्ट्रीज के मजदूरों और अन्डरटेकिंग्ज के मजदूरों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। एक रेलवे मजदूर जो दिन रात काम करता है, उसके न कोई पेंशन की व्यवस्था है न प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था है। हम नारा लगाते हैं कि सोशल सिक्योरिटी देते हैं। पहले सोशल सिक्योरिटी उस वर्ग की होनी चाहिए जिसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिसके लिये कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। उनके लिए प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उस की देख रेख के लिए सुपरविजन के लिए जो लेबर वेलफेअर इन्स्पेक्टर्स हैं उनको रखना चाहिए।

जो हमारे मजदूर हैं जो उनकी खास खास यूनियनें हैं, जो संघ हैं उनको कानूनी मान्यता देनी चाहिए, जिससे उनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके, वर्ना वह दूसरों के रहम व करम पर रहते हैं और दूसरों के घरों में काम करते है तथा सब से ज्यादा परेशान हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मजदूर मन्त्री श्री खाडिलकर के प्रयत्नों की प्रशंसा करता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि वह अपने दायित्व के निर्वाह में बड़े जागरूक हैं और उनके नेतृत्व में मजदूर भी आशा करते हैं कि उन का भला होगा।

इस संदर्भ में मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन सिक टेक्स्टाइल मिलों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, बड़ी शोचनीय है। सारे देश में करीब 60 टेक्सटाइल मिलें हैं और उन सब मिलों की सम्पत्ति को, उनके मुनाफे को इस कदर लूटा गया कि आज उनकी स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है, बहुत शोचनीय है। सरकार ने अपने हाथों में बहुत सी मिलों को लिया है।

जब कमाने का समय था तब भाई लोगों ने कमा लिया। आज वही स्केलेटन के तौर पर हैं। जैसे शरीर में रक्त न रहे और केवल हड्डियां रह गई हों, इस प्रकार की मिलों की स्थिति रह गई हैं। मैं प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस प्रयास की प्रशंसा करता हूं कि उन्होंने मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए इन्हें अपने नियन्त्रण में लिया है। लेकिन मजदूर जो श्रम करता है उसके हिस्से कुछ नहीं आता है। हम पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर की

बात करते हैं विट्टले कमेटी की बात करते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में, प्रयोजन के सम्बन्ध में बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि लेबर को अधिक से अधिक उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध में साझीदार होने का मौका दिया जाये। लेकिन आज हालत क्या है? जो मिलें विशेषकर खराब हैं, जो चल नहीं पा रही हैं, और जिन्हें सरकार ने अपने नियन्त्रण में ले लिया है उन में काम करने वाली लेबर की हालत यह है कि उसके लिए रोटी चलाना मुश्किल हो रहा है। उसको ग्रेचुइटी नहीं मिल रही है, उसको मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको उचित वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। आज के समय में जबकि चीजों के दाम दिनों-दिन बढ़ रहे हैं, उसकी हालत क्या होती होगी, इसकी सहज में ही कल्पना की जा सकती है।

राजनंद गांव जो मेरा क्षेत्र है वहां एक मिल है और मैं उस मिल के मजदूर संघ का अध्यक्ष हूं। मैं वहां गया था। राजनन्द गांव में जो महंगाई का इंडैक्स माना जाता है वह वही है जो नागपुर का माना जाता है। नागपुर का इंडैक्स 136 है। इस हिसाब से मंहगाई भत्ता उनको 136 रुपये मिलना चाहिए लेकिन मिल रहा है 90 रुपये। 40 रुपये मूल वेतन और 90 रुपये महंगाई भत्ता यानी 130 रुपये। अब 130 रुपये में आजकल के महंगाई के जमाने में उनका जीवन यापन कैसे हो सकता है? बाल बच्चों की पढ़ाई नहीं हो सकती है, उनको वे खिला पिला नहीं सकते हैं, कपड़े नहीं दे सकते हैं और रहने का प्रबन्ध तो हो ही नहीं सकता है। तीन चार हजार मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं। उनकी स्थिति को देखकर हमने जो कंट्रोलर आपने नियुक्त किया है, एक श्री गुप्ता, उनको बुलाया। मैंने हाथ जोड़ कर उन से कहा कि महंगाई को देखते हुए, वर्तमान कठिन परिस्थिति को देखते हुए आप थोड़ा सा, पत्रं पुष्पं के रूप में, कुछ बढ़ा दीजिये, ताकि हम मजदूरों के आंसू पोंछ सकें। पहले तो वह बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते रहे, लेकिन अन्त में चलते समय उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

सरकार ने कुछ मिलें ले रखी हैं, जिन के कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किए हुए है, जैसे राजनन्द गांव की मिल में श्री गुप्ता को कंट्रोलर बनाया हुआ है। पिछले वर्ष उन्होंने मुनाफा दिखाया। इस अवस्था में अगर वह पांच दस रुपये बढ़ाने की बात को मान लेते, तो मजदूर बड़े उल्लास और उत्साह के साथ काम करते और इस तरह मिल का उत्पादन बढ़ता। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। उनका अपना कुछ नहीं है। उन्होंने पांच सात लाख रुपये की पूंजी लगाई थी। न जाने कितना रुपया उन्होने पैदा किया है। लेकिन जब मजदूरों की पांच दस रुपये की बात आई, तो उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया।

मैंने अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न भी उठाया। मैंने कहा कि मज्दूरों ने मुझपर विश्वास करके मुझे अपना नया अध्यक्ष बनाया है, इसलिए कम से कम मेरे ही नाम पर, बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के नाम पर कुछ कर दीजिये। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं एक चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि हूं। मैं कौन सा मुंह लेकर मजदूरों के सामने जाऊं। उनके बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं। उनके तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है। उनकी स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय को इस बारे में कोई न कोई प्रावधान, इस समस्या का कोई न कोई समाधान करना होगा।

सरकार जो कंट्रोलर नियुक्त करती है, उस पर उसका कोई कंट्रोल, नियन्त्रण नहीं है। कंट्रोल रा मैटीरियल, स्टोर और कंजम्प्शन में खा सकता है, जो माल बेचा जाता है, वह उसमें ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग कर सकता है। वह अंडर इनवायसिंग कर सकता है। वह हर तरह से अपना पेट तो भर सकता है, लेकिन वह मजदूरों का पेट भरने से मुकर जाता है। उस की कोई न कोई निगरानी होनी चाहिये। सरकार सिक मिल और मजदूरों की एम्प्लायमेंट के नाम पर

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

कंट्रोलर को नियुक्त करती है, लेकिन कंट्रोलर को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई एजेन्सी होनी चाहिये, ताकि ऐसी जितनी भी सिक मिलें हैं, उन पर सरकार का सक्रिय नियन्त्रण रहे। जब सरकार पैसा देती है और कंट्रोलर नियुक्त करती है, तो उस की पूरी देख-रेख करने की आवश्यकता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मजदूरों की कीमत पर वह मुनाफा कमाता जाये।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय ने कहा है —मैं समझता हूं कि वह कभी कभी अच्छी बात भी कहते हैं कि जो मिलें न चल सकती हों, जिनके लिए सरकार ने कंट्रोलर नियुक्त कर रखे हों और वे भी उनको न चला सकते हों, उन मिलों के लिए कोई नया रास्ता अपनाना चाहिए, उनके विषय में कोई नया एक्सपेरिमेंट करना चाहिए और वह रास्ता यह है कि उन मिलों को मजदूरों को दे दिया जाये। सरकार पैसे, कच्चे माल और आधुनिक मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करके उन मिलों को मजदूरों के हाथ में दे दे। आखिर मजदूर ही तो मिलों को चलाते हैं। उनकी डिपार्टमेंटल कौंसिल बना दी जाये। वे मिल कर उन मिलों को चलायेंगे। कहीं-कहीं उन्होंने चलाया भी है। महाराष्ट्र में को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियां बड़ी सफलता के साथ बड़ी-बड़ी शूगर मिल्ज चला रही हैं। सरकार को इस दिशा में एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट करना चाहिये। सरकार मजदूरों को पैसा दे, मिलों का प्रबन्ध उनके हाथों में दे और उन को नया इनिशिएटिव, ज्ञान और दायित्व दे, ताकि वे सयुक्त संगठन के साथ पांच दस मिलें चला कर यह सिद्ध कर सकें कि कंट्रोलर नियुक्त करने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर उनको साधन दिये जायें तो वे मिलों को चला सकते हैं।

मैं इन सिक मिलों के एक टेकनिकल एस्पेक्ट की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। चार्टर्ड एकाउटेंट जो ट्रायल बैलेंस बनाते हैं, वह बिल्कुल फर्जी होता है। वे बैलेंस सीट बनाते हैं, लेकिन उस बैलेंस सीट से बाहर भी बहुत कुछ घोटाला होता है। उस को भी देखना चाहिये।

ग्रेचुइटी का बहुत सा रुपया बाकी है। मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में बिल पास किया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा काटा जाये, वह तीन रोज में जमा कर दिया जाये। इस वक्त मिलों की तरफ प्राविडेंट फंड का लाखों रुपया बकाया है। राजनन्दगांव की मिल की तरफ छः लाख रुपया बाकी है। कंट्रोलर को नियुक्त करने के साथ यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि मजदूर अपने हुकूक या जायज मुतालिबात के लिये भी कंट्रोलर के खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा दायर नहीं कर सकेंगे। न वह मुकदमा दायर कर सकते हैं, न कुछ मांग सकते हैं, न मांगने पर उनको कुछ मिल सकता है, न वह रो सकते हैं, न आंसू बहा सकते हैं: सिर्फ इतना कहा जाता है कि मेहनत करो, मेहनत करो। तो मेहनत करने की भी एक सीमा होती है। उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए, उस के जीवन यापन के लिए कम से कम आपको ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए क्यों कि सिक मिल्ज होते हुए भी जब आप तमाम पैसा लगाते हैं और साधन देते हैं तो उसके ऊपर भी आप का नियन्त्रण होना चाहिए और उनको यह सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): The Industrial Disputes Act came into existence about 22 years ago, in 1947. The purpose of the Act is to maintain industrial peace and increase production. I think the Labour Minister will agree with me that the purpose of the Act has been completely defeated. After the President has stated in his Address that we are going to improve industrial relations for industrial peace, the question is whether we can have industrial

peace and industrial production in the country with the present Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, unless the workers are treated as human beings in society and given proper status, I do not think there will be industrial production. For that my submission is that we must scrap the Industrial Disputes Act and in its place we must allow collective bargaining. Just now an hon. friend was saying that it is only through verification that we can decide the collective bargaining agent, but I submit that eventhough a particular organisation is recognised in a particular industry, workers have gone on strike against the wishes of that recognised organisation.

I can give instances. In Bombay two lakhs of Textile workers went on strike in spite of the recognition given to INTUC. In 1968, the Post and Telegraph workers and the Central government workers went on strike even though the INTUC claimed that they had the biggest membership. Of course, Government came down with a heavy hand to crush that strike. Therefore, the collective bargaining agent should be decided through secret ballot, but not by verification.

The Trade Union Act came in the existence in 1926. It says that any seven workers in an establishment can form a trade union. That was put in by the British imperialists only to divide the workers, but evenafter independence. So far the Government of India has not considered amending that Act. Therefore, the Labour Minister must consider these two aspects. They should immediately scrap the Industrial Disputes Act by allowing free collective bargaining in this democratic society. Secondly, the Trade Union Act should be amended immediately so that one union can be formed in one industry or in one establishment.

The Government of India and the State Governments always asked the private sector to be model employers, but where the Government is the biggest employer, for instance in the Railways, they do not want to be model employers. We are having about one million people casual labour, licensed porters and Railway Hammals—working in the Railways, but so far the Labour Ministry has not considered their pay. They do not have any service conditions. A permanent unskilled worker gets rupees five to six as daily wage, but a casual labourer gets only Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2.00 for doing the same work. This discrimination is there for years but unfortunately the Labour Ministry has not considered this at all for all these years. Some Wage Boards have also recommended that wherever casual labour is appointed, they must get the same pay as the permanent workers, and this recommendation has been accepted by the Labour Ministry. Atleast on that basis the Government should have brought forward legislation to see that the casual labourer gets the same wages as the permanent workers.

In the Railways there are about a million workers. The licensed porters and hammals to whom my hon. friend referred are at the mercy of God ; there is no law or service condition for them while supervision and other things are done by the railway officials. My submission is at least now that the Labour Ministry should bring forward legislation to see that they get service conditions on a par with other railway employees. Unless the present labour policy is changed keeping social justice in view, I am afraid there will not be industrial peace nor will there be industrial production nor justice to weaker section. With these words, I submit once again that the Labour Ministry should consider my suggestions, to bring towards the neccessary legislation.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध श्रम रोजगार श्रौर पुनर्वास से है, इसलिये इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित श्रनुदान की जो मांग की गई है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

सब से पहले मैं श्रपने विचार पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में रखना चाहता हूं । वैसे तो यह एक व्यापक शब्द है, लेकिन श्राज यह थोड़े में ही संकीर्ण हो गया है । इस का श्रर्थ इतना संकीर्ण हो गया है कि हम साधारणतया यह समझने लगे हैं कि श्राजादी के बाद जो लोग पाकिस्तान से श्राये हैं या बीच बीच में जो लोग पाकिस्तान से श्राये हैं, उनके पुनर्वास से ही इस का सम्बन्ध है । यद्यपि श्राजादी के बाद बर्मा, लंका श्रौर दूसरी जगहों से भी हमारे देश में भारत-

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मूल के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आये हैं और उन के पुनर्वास की समस्या हमारे सामने रही है और उस का जितना समाधान होना चाहिए था, उतना समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका। इस के अलावा देश में विकास की बहुत सी योजनायें चालू हुई, अनेकों बांध बनाये गये, कल-कारखाने खुले हैं, नहरें बनी हैं, जिनके कारण हमारे बहुत से किसानों को, जिनकी भूमि पर ये चीजें बनाई गई, उन का वहां से उद्वास हुआ, उन का पुनर्वास भी आज तक ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो सका है। पाकिस्तान से भाग कर आनेवालों की संख्या के मुकाबले यदि इन लोगों की संख्या को भी एक-एक कर के जोड़ा जाय, तो इन की संख्या भी उन के मुकाबले कम नहीं होगी, लेकिन फिर भी उन के पुनर्वास की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आज न जाने कितने लोग, जिन को अपने घर और गांव से हटा दिया गया, मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, बेकार हैं, कोई धन्धा भी उन को नहां दिया गया है। इधर कुछ दिनों से सरकार का ध्यान उन की तरफ गया है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस तरह से बेरोजगार होते हैं, अपने घर-गांव से हटाये जाते हैं, उन को रोजगार दिये ही जांय, लेकिन जो पुराने हैं, पहले ही उद्वासित हो चुके हैं, उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

रोजगार का शब्द भी आज कल कुछ संकीर्ण सा हो गया है, हालांकि यह एक व्यापक अर्थ रखता है। आज रोजगार का अर्थ यही है कि किसी आदमी को काम देना। लेकिन परिस्थिति यह हो गई है कि आज कुछ लोगों के पास खेती भी है, व्यापार भी करते हैं और छोटी-बड़ी, जिस का जैसा सिलसिला बैठ जाता है, उस तरह की नौकरी भी करते हैं, लेकिन बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास न खेती है, न इतना पैसा है कि रोजगार या व्यापार कर सकें। उन को धन्धा भी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे यहां ठेकेदारों से काम करवाने की कुछ ऐसी प्रथा चल गई है कि जहां पर भी कोई छोटा-बड़ा काम खोला जाता है, वहां पर स्थानीय लोगों को काम न देकर, बाहर से लोगों को लाकर, उन की मजदूरी का लाभ उठा कर उन को काम पर लगाया जाता है। कम पैसा देकर, बाहर से आया है, इस लिए भाग कर कहां जायगा, इस तरह से काम करवाने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है। इस तरह से नुकसान भी होता है और स्थानीय लोगों को, जो उन उद्योग-धन्धों के कारण उद्वासित होते हैं, उन को काम भी नहीं मिल पाता है। यदि सरकार कोई कल-कारखाने खोले, कोई संस्थान कायम करे तो आम तौर से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि स्थानीय लोगों को ही अधिक से अधिक उसमें काम दिया जाये।

जो लोग बेकार होते हैं, वे चाहे किसी भी श्रेणी के हों, उनको ठीक से काम देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। अगर देखा जाय तो जहाँ तक रोजगार देने की बात है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस के कोई आंकड़े ही नहीं हैं। जगह जगह एम्पलायमेन्ट एक्सचेन्जेज के कार्यालय शहरों में खुले हुए हैं, जहाँ पर यह देखा गया है कि बहुत से लोगों के नाम 6-6 महीने में बदल जाते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में उन को काम नहीं मिल पाता है और वे वैसे ही बेकार पड़े रहते हैं। कुछ अधिकारी लोग तो ऐसा भी करते हैं कि जिन लोगों को कहीं पर किसी प्रकार का काम मिल जाता है, उन को अपनी लिस्ट में दिखा कर कह देते हैं कि इतने लोगों को काम मिल गया। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे आंकड़े भी तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं कि कितने रोजगार वाले हैं और कितने बेरोजगार वाले हैं। मेरे ख्याल में इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अभी जो जन-गणना हुई थी उस समय पर इस सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई कार्यवाही की जाती तो लाभ हो सकता था। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उस में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। आज एक घर में एक आदमी अफसर हो जाता है तो

दूसरों को भी काम मिल जाता है, लेकिन जिस का कोई सिलसिला नहीं होता, पढ़े-लिखे होने पर भी उन को काम नहीं मिल पाता है। इस प्रकार से घर के घर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिस से यह तय हो कि किस को बेकार माना जाये और जो बेरोजगार हैं उन पर कितने लोगों को आश्रित माना जाय। आज ऐसे परिवार हैं जो अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को लिखा-पढ़ा भी नहीं सकते हैं और उन का जीवन मामूली मजदूरी पर प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी पर, अन्न के रूप में या पैसे के रूप में, मिलता है, उसी पर किसी तरह से अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं सरकार को कोई ठोस प्रयास करना चाहिए जिस से सारे देश की स्थिति मालूम हो सके कि वास्तव में कितने रोजगार वाले हैं और कितने बेरोजगार वाले हैं और बेरोजगारों को ही काम देने में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक कामवाले ही काम पायेंगे और जो वास्तव में वेरोजगार हैं, उन को काम नहीं मिल पायेगा।

जहां तक श्रम की बात है, मैं समझता हूं जो शारीरिक श्रम करने वाले हैं, वास्तव में वही श्रमिक हैं। वैसे जो कलम चलाने वाले हैं, वह भी श्रमिक माने जाते हैं, परन्तु यदि मोटे तौर से इस को देखा जाय तो श्रमिक वही हैं जो शारीरिक श्रम करते हैं। इन की भी कई श्रेणियां हैं जो शारीरिक श्रम करते हैं। उनको खाना-कपड़ा प्राप्त करने के लिये कितना वेतन दिया जाय, इसका भी कोई मापदण्ड नहीं है। अलग अलग कामों के लिये अलग अलग मजदूरी है और अलग-अलग दरें हैं, जिस से बेचैनी भी है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को कोई प्रयास करना चाहिये कि जो मोटा काम करने वाले हैं, उन को एक ही तरह के काम के लिये एक तरह की मजदूरी या एक तरह का समान वेतन दिया जाय, अन्यथा इस से असमानता ही बढ़ेगी। इससे न तो समाजवाद को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और न समान स्थिति ही आ सकेगी बल्कि लोगों में बेचैनी पैदा हो जायेगी। एक काम पा कर आदमी दूसरी जगह ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलने पर चला जाता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस काम को उस ने सीखा और उसमें कुशलता प्राप्त की, उस को छोड़ कर लालच में दूसरी जगह चला जाता है और जो नया आदमी उस की जगह पर आता है, उस को कुशलता प्राप्त करने में समय लगता है। इस तरह से काम में मुश्किल होती है और कई प्रकार की परेशानियां पैदा होती हैं। लालच में इधर से उधर छोड़ने में एक तो स्थिरता नहीं आती है और आप कोई आंकड़े भी तैयार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वास्तव में कितने आदमी रोजगार में हैं और कितने रोजगार में नहीं हैं।

आज रेलवे में काम करने वाले जो कुली हैं, वह स्टेशन्ज पर पड़े रहते हैं। जिस तरह के उन के कपड़े हैं और जिस तरह उन के रहने की व्यवस्था है, वे पानी में भीगते रहते हैं, सरकार की ओर से उन के सरक्षण का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है, जिससे उन को कोई ठोस सुविधा मिल सके। इस प्रकार एक तरफ तो मुसाफिरों को भी कुली नहीं मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन की अवस्था दयनीय रहती है। अगर कहीं पर कुलियों की कमी हो तो उन की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की ओर से उन को विशेष रूप से सुविधायें प्रदान की जायं।

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—कि देहाती क्षेत्र में जो किसान मजदूर हैं उन का संगठन नहीं है, नतीजा यह है कि आज खेती के काम के लिये कहीं कहीं मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं, जिससे खेती को नुकसान होता है। और कहीं ऐसा है कि मजदूर हैं उन को काम नहीं मिलता है, वह बेकार पड़े हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में यूनियनें बना कर सरकार को प्रयास करना चाहिये कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भी मजदूरों का कोई सगठन हो, कोई यूनियन हो जिस से जहां लोगों को जरूरत हो मजदूर मिल सकें और

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मजदूरों को भी पता लग सके कि उन के लिये कहां काम है, कहां उन की जरूरत है, और कम से कम ऐसा वेतन मिल सके जो सरकार द्वारा मान्य हो। अन्यथा लोग उन का शोषण करते हैं, और कहीं पर मजदूर न मिलने से वास्तविक काम को नुकसान होता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir I am very happy that Mr. Khadilkar is taking a very active interest in the problems of labour. But unfortunately, one of the greatest calamities has come upon our country because of the influx of 60 lakhs of our brothers and sisters from Bangladesh due to the butchery perpetrated by the Yahya regime. We hope that the hon. minister will be able to apply his mind to the various problems confronting the working class.

17.22 hrs.

[**Shri K. N. Tiwary** *in the Chair*]

At the outset, I would remind him of his promise to bring a legislation banning lock-outs. I am using the word 'banning' purposely. Different words may be used, but such a legislation is necessary. The teleprinter message says that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay and Ahmedabad, have threatened the Government that unless their credit squeeze policy is changed, they are going to close more textile mills. Already Jupiter Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have been closed rendering 10,000 workers idle. If the mill-owners are going to pursue this closure policy, the All India Trade Union Congress, and all the other central trade unions like CITU will join together and oppose it with a countrywide strike if the minister does not ban lock-out by legislation.

The move to ban strikes is still there, in spite of what the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister said in the conference. Again they want to declare strike as superfluous. I would only say, if any attempt is made to ban strikes either in public sector or in private sector it is going to be met with stiff resistance from all the central trade unions which signed the joint declaration on 17th, 18th and 19th May, 1971.

Efforts are being made to link wage with productivity. The question is. what are wages, what are the working conditions in various industries, etc. Let us have a complete investigation first and then try to link it. Otherwise, this slogan is actually ment to freeze wages in the name of linking it with productivity. On behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress, we oppose it tooth and nail and I would request the minister not to accept this proposal. All the central trade unions have already signed a declaration and given it to the minister at the conference.

Then I come to the recommendations of various wage boards Regarding the electricity workers, it has not yet been implemented still. What about journalists and hotel workers ? Even today in Delhi, 19 hotels are closed because of the strike going on, due to the non-implementation of the wage board recommendations in the hotel industry. Time is fast running out and the entire hotel workers in Delhi will soon go on strike. The minister should intervene in the matter and see that the wage board recommendations are implemented.

Coming to the next point, we want bipartite agreement and not a wage board. Some hon. Members from Bihar were speaking about INTUC membership and beating their own drums. Let the INTUC have the wage board but we want bipartite settlement. Both the parties should be asked to come to some settlement. We will fight the employers. Let the employers have police or CRP, we will see that the employers do implement whatever we want, if we have got the bipartite. So, we want bipartite agreement and not the wage board.

Coming to the demands of ESI, I fully support what my hon. friend, Dr. Kailas has said. We need more hospitals. I do not understand what we are doing with these Rs. 25 crores. Why should we not have more hospitals. Now TB patients in Kanpur are rotting in the streets for want of seats in hospitals. What is the use of collecting subscription from both emplo ters and employees if you are not going to

provide hospitals ? I would like to know how many hospitals are going to be established during the Fourth Plan out of the ESI funds. I congratulate my hon. friend for high-lighting this problem, like many of us have done. But because he happens to be a doctor, I am sure the point has gone home to the Minister and he will take note of it.

Coming to the Provident Fund Scheme, their employees have been agitating throughout the country for increased house rent allowance and some other demands, which have been passed by their Board and which have been accepted by three Union Ministers, namely, Shri Hathi, Shri Nanda and Shri Sanjivayya. I hope the present Minister also will agree with those demands, as they are legitimate ones. What are you going to do about it ? Has it been implemented ?

What about the arrears of collection of provident fund contributions from the employers ? I am told that amount runs to Rs, 15 crores in some cases. Since the employers have not paid it, I want to know whether any employer has been prosecuted and whether any criminal action has been taken against any employer ? No. Why this soft corner for them, especially after the general elections where you have got a massive victory ?

Coming to unemployment I will not say anything except that unemployment dole has to be given. Otherwise, the youth in the country will revolt and no CRP or army will be able to stop it. The line between hunger and anger is very thin and once they meet no amount of force will be able to suppress the revolt. So, unless you try to satisfy the youth the position will go out of your control.

Lastly, I come to the strike in the JK Rayon Factory at Kanpur. This Government have paid more than Rs. 1 crore to JK Industries for setting up this factory which is situated in Kanpur. The strike is going on. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to become the arbitrator and the workers have readily accepted this, as the hon. Minister also knows it. But the management of JK Industries, poowerful as they are, said "nothing doing, the Chief Minister is not acceptable to us as an arbitrator." I would request the hon. Minister to use his power and influence and see to it that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is made acceptable to the employers. Now the workers are practically starving. I hope the hon. Minister will make some announcement in the House of his intentions so that the JK Industries may be forced to accept arbitration by the Cheif Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Allottees of East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take-up the Half-an-Hour Discussion by Shri B.K. Daschowdhury regarding requests for arbitration from allottees of East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : I am fortunate enough to hear the speech of Shri Banerjee, who pleaded for referring a matter to arbitiation. Here is also a case for arbitration. The affairs of the Kalkaji colony, in short, and the manner in which this has been dealt with by the Department of Rehabilitation, by all means and for all purposes it can very well be said that the whole thing should be reviewed through an arbitration or by any particular committee formed for this purpose.

It was also stated on a number of occasions that the terms and conditions made under the agreement for those poor allottees, the displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan and who are gainfully employed here, the terms are harsh and not only illegal and unwarranted but they are unknown anywhere in the country. Sir, I put the question in Lok Sabha. which came up on the 24th of June last. It was a simple question : whether under clause (xviii) of the Agreement entered into between these poor allottees and this Department of Rehabilitation their grievances are required to be sent to an arbitration and whether any persons made a prayer to send their grievances to the arbitration. The simple reply was 'no', Then there was a little explanation that it is not tenable under the Agreement. I come to the point of arbitration first before I deal with other subject in general.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

Sir, I quote clause (xviii) of the Agreement entered into between these poor allottees and the Department of Rehabilitation. It says :

> "in the event of any question, dispute or difference, arising under these presents, or in connection therewith (except as to any matters for decision of which is specially provided by these presents), the same shall be referred to an Arbitrator. It will be no objection that the arbitrator is a Government servant, and that he has to deal with the matters to which the Agreement relates, or that in the course of his duties as a Government servant he has expressed views on all or any of the matters in dispute or difference. The award of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties to the Agreement."

The terms are very simple. The matter shall be referred to an arbitrator. The arbitrator may be a Government servant or while acting as an arbitrator that as a Government servant and the 'Award of the Arbitrator' shall be final and binding on both the parties. This is quite advantageous and quite favourable to the Department itself. The Department could readily concede to the demand and quietly say : all right it shall be referred to the arbitrator and the Department may authorise one of its officers that he will act as an arbitrator. But even then I do not understand where the point lies on behalf of the Department of Rehabilitation as not to refer this matter to arbitration. In regard to the points referred, Sir, I have four cases with me. One of those four allottees is Mr. R. K. Shah. He made a reference that because of certain conditions laid down in the Agreement under clause (ix) that all houses should be constructed within two years and it should be completed by May, 1971, he was not in a position to construct the houses. There was no sewerage, no civic amenities, no water supply, no electricity and nothing of the sort. Under the circumstances no poor allottees are in a position to take possession of this particular plot of land and start construction of their houses. Therefore, it should be referred to arbitration. He also raised the point that under the Agreement we have to pay 3% ground rent—either as a licence fee or ground rent whatever might be termed by this Department of Rehabilitation and the hon. Minister. But that ground rent should be paid from which date. The date from which the allottees take possession of the plot of land or the date even when the allottees have not seen the land at all. From which date ? This crucial point of time should be decided. Was there anything wrong ? Whether it was anything against the terms of this. Agreement. While this clause itself says it shall be referred to the arbitrator and there will be no objection on either side who is to decide ? Should it not be done either by a judicial body or by some authority ? Under the terms itself, Sir, I present it to you and before this august House to decide who is to be the sole judge in this matter if the lessor says, we will not refer the matter to the arbitration, will that be enough ? While these two contracting parties that have set their hands together and in between this contract says the matter shall be referred to an arbitrator in case of any disputes arising and in fact these are the points of dispute that have had already been arising then the question arises what is the point of objection ? I cannot understand. But there are. There are cases. I must make certain observations, which are unsavoury observations. This Department of Rehabilitation, as you have been seeing here, it is a den of all corruption. I must say, this Department of Rehabilitation seems to be very closely following the British principle of two wives' theory, satisfying one against the other, making discrimination and distinction one with the other. This very principle, the very policy and programme of the rehabilitation or resettlement of these displaced persons, that has taken two sides—one sat of principles that has been settled for the West Pakistan displaced persons and another for the East Pakistan displaced persons.

Why I said so ? I am sorry that I have to refer to these sorts of matters various time in this august House. Why I say so ? I referred to the hon. Minister, and asked, "Will he be so good enough to compare the terms and agreement and conditions under which the West Pakistan displaced persons have been given resettlement facilities even in and around Delhi ? Will he be so good enough to see the conditions in what developed way, in what developed colonies, West Pakistan displaced persons are living and their conditions ?" I am very much pleased

that the hon Minister made an impromptu visit the other day. He has seen by himself in what poor conditions these poor displaced persons are living. Lands have not been developed ; roads are so narrow where buses can never play ; there is no sewerage and even today there is no lighting arrangement. About the water facilities they say, it has been done. It has been done partially and since when ? Only when the Prime Minister was pleased enough to pay a visit to this colony in an occasion to celebrate the C.R. Das centenary. It seems, the poor allottees, those who have started construction in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, they were fortunate enough to get a chance to see the Prime Minister to visit that colony in connection with that celebration. Knowing that, the Department rushed will all sorts of development, whatever was possible, at least to satisfy the Prime Minister that something is being done for these poor people. It was a dream of Pandit Nehru that poor displaced persons, those who have not received any compensation for the properties left in erstwhile East Pakistan or Bangla Desh, they should have some place to live in and around Delhi. But now we find, this Department, this bureaucratic attitude of these officials, they have just destroyed the whole dream of Pandit Nehru.

The type of corruption those are being perpetrating there, I remember one sarcasm of the Eighteenth century English public life and it states—I quote :

> "She was honourably descendant. And by means of her alliance with the illustrious family of Lord Stanhope."

She had to merit to her credit by serving 12 appointments both for her son and her husband. This is the type of corruption. She had to merit these 12 appointments being in close and unwortuhy association with the illustrious Lord Stanhope. I hope, it is very much known to all. This is the type. Here is the same case. The officials have become so corrupt. The officials have had started doing this corrupt business with these poor allottees in such a fashion that nobody can imagine. If your honour have the chance to visit that place, I wish that you should make a visit to this place, particularly this colony, you will find that even today there is no sign of development.

On the last 24th of June I put another question, "Why these developed colonies, as you are saying now, do you not transfer it to the Delhi Municipal Corporation ?" The reply was, "Under the terms, 50 per cent of this housing should be constructed and some other development should be made and we have done that but even then the Delhi Municipal Corporation are not willing to take it under their charge." This is not the case. The New Delhi Municipal Corporation examined this proposal. They say, "This colony has not been developed, not up to the mark ; unless it is up to certain minimum standard, we cannot take it." So far as I am told, New Delhi Municipal Corporation has also sent letters to the Rehabilitation Department stating that it is inside this New Delhi area, and "If you so desire that it should be started, it should come within our own administration, within our own jurisdiction, you make certain rapid development so that we can take it up." But the department is doing nothing. So, I come to the original question, as to why this question of arbitration comes in ?

In have several correspondence and letters also, in this regard. In one of the letters written by the erstwhile Rebabilitation Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, stated to me very clearly—I quote a line—

> "I may inform you that the land which has been developed in this conoly has been acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons Land Acquisition Act, 1948. In terms of the rules framed thereunder, ground rent is chargeable at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the cost of acquisition of the land plus expenditure on its development. This is terms as licence fee till the execution of the lease deed. This requirement being a statutory one, it is not possible to reduce the same."

I made the plea that 3 per cent ground rent should have been reduced. He said it is statutory. How is it statutory ? Under the Act of 1948, it is said that lands acquired under this Act should have to be settled with the displaced persons from Pakistan, either East Pakistan or West Pakistan, and the terms and conditions should be according to Schedule II. That is in Section 9 of this Act of 1948, and the Schedule II says :

> "For the first five years of the lease, ground rent will be only payable."

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

Not any fraction of the total value of the land that they have charged today at Rs. 30 per sq. yard.

I may refer here for the information of the hon. Minister that, originally, the scheme was that Rs. 7½ should be the charge per sq. yard. Later, it was changed to Rs, 20 and Rs. 25, and now it is Rs. 30. Under the Act and the rules framed thereunder, it is stated, for the first five years, there should be only the ground rent. There should be only ground rent and nothing else. According to that rule, if the allottees are to pay only the ground rent for the first five years on the basis of the price of this land at Rs. 30 per sq. yard, they are supposed to pay only Rs. 756 for the first five years. But the terms and conditions that have been laid down by this Department beyond and beside this Act are absolutely discriminatory which has not been done for West Pakistan displaced persons. A new and novel thing has been done for East Pakistan displaced persons. According to their terms, they have to pay Rs. 4800 for the first five years.

Were they following the Act ? Neither they are following the agreement nor the Act and not even the rules framed thereunder. This is something a new and novel idea to put the allottees into harrassment. That is why I made an unsavoury observation that this Department is a den of corruption.

In matters of allotment of plots, several things have been cited in respect of 320 sq. yard size of plots. Whatever allotments they have made to the poor allottees of E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, are not based on specifications, status, qualifications income and all that. In 60 per cent of the cases they have not considered any of their standards. They have not verified. They have not sought any material information about altottees' status, qualification and income limitations, etc.

I give you one or two instances. In one case a person having an income of Rs. 280 per month has been given the plot of 320 sq yards to which the applicant is not entitled. But the persons or applicants whose income is more than Rs. 1000 which is the basic qualification to get 320 sq. yards size of plots have not been considered. So, in 60 per cent of the cases, or in figure I have calculated from all the replies laid in the Lok Sabha, about 125 to 130 cases have not been considered. How was it done ? Was it done deliberately or was it the lapse of the officials concerned ? It was not a lapse but intentional and deliberate. It was done for the personal gain of some of the officials concerned.

I have referred to some of the matters to the hon. Minister. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see the conditions and further to see what further steps should be taken in this matter and to see that corruption does not prevail in this Department. Today, we have seen the higher the officer, the bigger is the corruption and more is the protection given by the Minister. These sort of things must have to be changed. The hon. Minister should know that revolution does not take place only because of certain constitutional lacunae or because of certain defects in the laws of the land. The revolutions do take place as they had taken place in the past but histories of revolutions of corruption. Unless you are in a position to stop corruption of the officials, your democratic institutions will be shattered down like anything else. The hon. Minister should be careful about that now, or be prepared to meet failure.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, अभी कालका जी शरणार्थी कालोनी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया। लेकिन हम जानते हैं, हमारे चम्पारन जिले में भी वह बसाए गए हैं, वहां उनकी दुरवस्था इतनी है कि उन शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिए वहां घर नहीं हैं, कोई उनके लिए वहां रोजगार नहीं है, कोई नागरिक सुविधा नहीं है और वह लोग जहां तहां भीख मांग रहे हैं। तो यह जो सवाल उठाया है माननीय सदस्य ने कि अधिकारियों ने शरणार्थियों के सवाल को अपने कमाने का एक धन्धा बना लिया है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा अधिकारियों के करप्शन के बारे में क्या आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जिससे उनको सजा दी जा सके ? आप उनको सजा देने जा

रहे हैं। ताकि जो शरणार्थियों के सवाल को अपने कमाने का एक जरिया बनाया हुआ है वह खत्म हो और सही माने में शरणार्थियों के लिए जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है वह उन के ऊपर खर्च हो ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति कालकाजी के पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए विस्थापितों की है जिसकी तस्वीर अभी हमने देखी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि उनके लिए नागरिक सुविधाओं का सर्वथा अभाव हैं तो अब तक सरकार ने उनके लिए कौन-कौन सी नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं और बाकी जो रह गई हैं उनको कब तक प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है ?

(2) वहां के विस्थापितों को बसाने के क्रम में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और सरकार आगे और कितनी धनराशि खर्च करना चाहती है ताकि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान निकल सके ?

और आखीरी सवाल यह है कि तमाम कालोनी के विकास को कोई योजना आप ने बनाई होगी, अगर कोई योजना आप ने बनाई है तो उसकी भी तस्वीर हम लोगों के सामने रखिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister. He will take only 10 minutes, for his reply.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Really, it will be difficult for me to reply to the various points raised by the hon. Members in ten minutes.

At the same time, I really appreciate the way in which my hon. friend, Shri Daschowdhury has pleaded the case of East Bengal refugees colony at Kalkaji. I think he is well aware also of the circumstances under which this colony was founded. He has been associated from the very inception of this colony in one or the other Committees, even in the Consultative Committees, and nothing has been hidden from him.

We should know that this colony was in fact established to give developed plots of land to those East Bengal refugees who had gainful employment in Delhi. As such, it was never conceived that the Rehabilitation Department would give it under the Acts and Rules he has mentioned here. It was in fact given on no-loss-no-profit basis. As such, if everything is gone through, one will realise that the best possible terms have been offered. If the terms and conditions offered to these refugees are compared with the terms and conditions which were offered by the DDA or which have been offered to the West Pakistan refugees or to the Co-operative Societies or what the Cooperative Societies offer to their Members, it will be quite evident that the terms and conditions are fa. more favourable in the case of the EP DP colony. Even if the Government have given the plots on lease, the Department of Rehabilitation will be charging from these refugees Rs. 29,649/- in 99 years if the plot is of 160 sq. yds., whereas if it was given under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons Land Acquisition Act, 1948, it would have been Rs. 62,107/-.

If we take a plot of 233 sq. yards, then, the Government will now be charging Rs. 43,240 only whereas if it was given under that Act, it would amount to Rs. 1,20,111.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What a calculation it is, I do not understand, Mr. Chairman. He has sidetracked the whole issue. I may tell the Minister very frankly. Is is a statutory thing. Why does he say something from the air ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you are not satisfied, write to him or talk to him. Now, let him repely.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am a little off the track simply because he wanted to know something and he said something. Here, I am concerned only about one arbitration that he has mentioned. There is no doubt that every allottee has been required to enter into an agreement with the Presi-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

dent as soon as the plot has been allotted to him and under this Agreement, there is a provision for arbitration. He has qucted. I may also quote, if he so, likes. It says :—

> "In the event of any question, dispute or difference, arising under these presents, or in connection therewith (except as to any matters for decision of which is specially provided by these presents), the same shall be referred to an Arbitrator......"

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It says 'shall be referred'.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Then it says :

> "It will be no ojection that the arbitrator is a Government servant, and that he has to deal with the matters to which the Agreement relates, or that in the course of his duties as a Government servant he has expressed views on all or any of the matters in dispute or difference. The award of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties to the Agreement.
>
> Subject as aforesaid, the Arbitration Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder and any modifications thereof for the time being in force shall be deemed to apply to the arbitration proceedings under this Clause."

So, Sir, taking advantage of this clause, some of the allottees wrote to the Government to refer some of the matters which he had just mentioned, for arbitration. That is, regarding the construction of houses within 2 years, regarding the interest to be charged and such other things. So, Sir, we referred this matter to the Law Ministry. And, in consultation with the Law Ministry, we arrived at the conclusion that the case to refer this to arbitration does not arise. Here I may quote the opinion of the Law Ministry.

When first we referred the case to Law Ministry, the Law Ministry opined :

> "It cannot be said that any question, difference or dispute regarding the Agreement has arisen so far. But it is not correct to say that the points raised by the applicants are covered under the category where decisions are otherwise provided for under the Agreement. The parties are raising some disputes (or trying to do so), at a premature stage. The reply as modified may issue."

The reply was framed and it was shown to the Law Ministry. Subsequently some applications were received from the allottees. So, the matter was again referred to the Law Ministry. Law Ministry advised us as follows :

> "In the circumstances of the case, the request for arbitration does not appear to be tenable, as no dispute or difference legally referable to arbitration under condition (xviii) of the Agreement, can be said to have arisen at this stage. The applicant may be suitably replied accordingly."

Therefore, there is no case to refer it to arbitration. There is a clear stipulation in the Agreement as to from what date it will be counted, for erecting the building, when the interest will be charged, etc. Such things are all provided therein. So, it is just clear that the day on which the Agreement has been executed, it becomes binding on the allottees.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY—*rose.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No debate now. I have given the Minister 10 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let me make myself quite clear about the question. I want to know whether the agreement is binding on both the contracting parties. What does the Law Ministry say ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In a contract there is a Clause for acceptance. When a proposal is made and is accepted by the Government, the contract is complete. From that very day the operation of the clauses begins.

As such, I think the case does not stand. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that the arbitration is not legally binding and tenable according to the Act.

Regarding civic amenities, water, electricity, sewerage and drainage system etc. are there ; these amenities are there...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister would kindly agree that there is no sewerage system and there is no drainage system in the colony...

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They have provided sewerage system...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : They have now provided it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I may tell the hon. Member that when the CPWD has developed the area and it has been certified by the civic authorities, we have no ground to object to it, because unless the civic authorities permit it and give their certification, and unless they certify it, the construction work cannot begin. When construction work begins, it means that they have provided all this. Therefore, these charges do not stand. Under the circumstances, I think the case for referring to arbitration does not hold good.

Shri K. M. Madhukar had levelled some charges against officers. I do not know how he has levelled those charges. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How has it happened that persons having lesser income have been given bigger sizes of plots ?...

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There was no less a person than Mr. Sen Verma, our Chief Election Commissioner, who had presided over the committee which was...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You gave a rulling other day that the name of a person who is not present here should not be taken in this House. But the hon. Minister has referred to his name. I would say that the higher the officer, the bigger the corruption...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I will not allow the names of any officers or other gentlemen who are not present here to go on record. The names will not go on record.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Therefore, I would request my hon. friend Shri K. M. Madhukar not to cast aspersions on our officers. We should not doubt their *bona fides*.

So far as Shri Ramavatar Shastri's question is concerned, many of the civic amenities have been provided there ; water connections are there, electricity is there, sewerage system is there...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is not a fact. Electricity is not there. There is no street-lighting...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Half-an-hour is over. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again tomorrow at 11 a. m.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 1, 1971/Asadha 10, 1893 (Saka).

**Not recorded.

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